Two Parts
12 Pages

The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,143. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Thursday: FAIR, WARMER.

Wheat, 87⅝; corn, 28¾; cotton, 7 3-16.

Stock Market—Dull and irregular.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 7.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

An infatuated couple at Plymouth, N. H., chose to die rather than be separated.

The Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) and his wife sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Majestic.—Page 9.

John Hall, or Ball, was killed last night at 206 Third Avenue by shock from an electric light wire.

Six men were crushed to death in a Colorado mine as the result of using an unusually heavy blast.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin referred to his removal by Governor-elect Black at the dinner of Troop C in Brooklyn last night.—Page 6.

Judge Pond of Minneapolis, in charging the Grand Jury, made sensational statements regarding corruption among city officials.

The family and friends of Miss May L. Collins, the Freethinker, were prostrated by grief at her funeral in Lexington, Ky., yesterday.

Mrs. Potter Palmer's alleged efforts to be a social dictator have aroused hostility in Chicago, and the Charity Ball may have to be abandoned.

Two men arrested Tuesday are believed to have swindled many pawnbrokers. Their scheme was to manufacture plated watches and chains and pledge them as gold.—Page 2.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane will have a hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day in opposition to the Joint Traffic Association.

Representatives of a number of large steel manufacturing concerns met at the Holland House yesterday and held a long conference on differences that have arisen.—Page 8.

Members of the Union League Club who favor Mr. Choate's candidacy for the Senatorship, propose to appeal to the constituents of country members of the Legislature in his behalf.—Page 8.

The question as to whether State civil service rules apply to the teachers in the public schools was again discussed by the Board of Education, but no definite conclusion was reached.—Page 9.

Seven inches of snow fell in this city. Travel was much delayed, especially in the upper part of town, where underground electric power is employed. A number of ships overdue at this port.—Page 2.

The Board of Estimate allowed the Board of Education $5,971,239.89 for 1897, an increase over 1896 of $291,937.30. The Building Department and the Health Board also received increased allowances.—Page 9.

John King, once a successful decorator and now a physical wreck from the effects of liquor drinking, yesterday besought Police Magistrate Wentworth to send him to the workhouse. His prayer was granted.—Page 9.

Secretary Herbert presents a strong statement setting forth the merits of the battleship Texas. He proves by the testimony of Capt. Glass and Charles H. Cramp that she is one of the best vessels in the navy.—Page 7.

Gov. Morton yesterday appointed William M. K. Olcott to succeed the late Col. Fellows as District Attorney of New York. He will hold the office until Jan. 1, 1898, when he will be succeeded by the man elected to the position.—Page 8.

Frank S. Witherbee gave a dinner to Governor-elect Black, and Republicans of all shades of belief were present. Mr. Black refused to discuss the criticisms that have been made respecting the selection of his staff. The members of the staff met and organized.—Page 2.

A number of small vessels were lost off the New England coast during the storm. The schooner Ulrica was wrecked on Nantasket Beach. It was only by a two hours' struggle that a life-saving crew rescued the sailors. One man was swept overboard.

The police of Jersey City, who have been pursuing their labors for many years without fear of disturbance, experienced a general shake-up yesterday. The two Republican members of the Police Board ordered a general transfer of Captains and Sergeants.—Page 9.

In the snowstorm the underground trolley lines in the upper part of the city worked badly. The snow sifted through the slot and in the conduits formed a current for the electricity, thus carrying off the power and delaying the cars.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Gallinger attacked President Cleveland account of that portion of the Execu- s message which relates to pensions. Vest called up Mr. Allen's resolution consideration of the Dingley tariff nd made a fiery speech in opposition tariff measure. Mr. Vest took occasion to arraign the Republican Party for alleged corruption in the St. Louis Convention. A general debate followed, and leading Senators expressed the opinion that the Dingley bill could not be passed. Mr. Sherman spoke earnestly about the need of legislating to provide more revenue. Mr. Teller declared that nobody in the Senate expected the Dingley measure to pass. Both Teller and Gorman made insinuations against the methods of the Republican Party in carrying the last election. In the House Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) asked consideration of a resolution to investigate the Texas. It was referred without action. The increase in the Army Appropriation was discussed.—Page 3.

COPYRIGHT LAW SUSTAINED.

Decision in Respect to One of Ian Maclaren's Books.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—Judge Morris today signed a decree restraining the Wharton & Barron Publishing Company of this city from selling certain editions of "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," the popular book of Ian Maclaren, the Scotch divine and author. The decree indirectly sustained the international copyright law.

The suit was brought by Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York, and by the author. The bill alleges that the book was written and copyrighted under the international copyright law by the Rev. John Watson, and that Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. had been granted the exclusive privilege of selling it in America.

The decree established the rights of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. under the copyright and trade mark, and prohibited the further sale of other issues of the book. Damages and an accounting asked for in the petition were waived, as the author and publisher merely wished to establish their rights to the exclusive publication. Other suits are pending throughout the country.

Tennessee Murderer Executed.

SNEEDVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 16.—Maired Hatfield, a relative of the notorious Hatfields of Kentucky and West Virginia, was hanged here to-day. He waylaid and killed Jonas Trail, a dealer in illicit whisky, March 25. In a confession made last Sunday he connected a woman named Haney Jordan with the murder. He said this woman helped rob the victim. The Jordan woman has not been arrested, and she was not known to be connected with the crime until Hatfield made his confession. Hatfield also declared that his wife and Charles Collins also helped plan the murder.

SNOW CARRIED CURRENT

UNDERGROUND TROLLEY WORKS BADLY IN THE STORM.

First Real Test of the Lines in the Upper Part of the City—How the Air Motors Fared.

The greatest sufferers in this city from the storm yesterday were the residents of Harlem and the annexed district, who had to depend on the various electric roads for transportation. All the roads above One Hundred and Fourth Street were hampered more or less by snowdrifts.

The roads most affected were the Lenox and upper Lexington Avenue branches of the Broadway cable system, both of which are run by underground electric power.

The trouble began before daylight. The wind had blown the dry snow back and forth across the streets until the conduits were filled with snow that had sifted through the slots. The consequence was that the greater part of the electric current oozed away in the snow and left the cars at a standstill, or carried them along spasmodically at a very slow rate.

In addition to the loss of current these lines had to battle against the heavy drifts which were being formed every few minutes along the routes—sometimes at a depth of two or three feet.

A car on the Lexington Avenue electric line became stalled from loss of power at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street about 5 A. M. When an attempt was made by other cars to push it down town its forward trucks left the track and held it just below the cable crossing. This accident blocked the line for the entire day. Late in the afternoon four cars that had run up to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street tried to come south again, but could not do so. All attempts to get on the down-town track were without avail. The stalled car at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was still there late in the evening.

There was considerable grumbling along the Lexington Avenue route because of the seeming indifference on the part of the managers of the road. Up to 6 o'clock no effort had been made to clear away the snow on Upper Lexington Avenue, and the motormen and conductors of the cars had been left all day to shift for themselves.

Lenox Avenue Line's Delays.

On the Lenox Avenue line and the branches running through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east and west, there were many blockades during the morning and early afternoon. Every now and then a car would be run through, but these trips were so irregular and at such long intervals, that the riding public was little benefited. In some instances it took cars an hour to go from One Hundred and Ninth Street to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. About 4 o'clock, when the snow had quit falling and the wind had quieted down, the cars managed to get through with more regularity, and within an hour they were running on a fairly convenient headway.

The whole trouble with the Lexington and Lenox Avenue roads is attributed to loss of electric power through the snow that sifted into the conduits through the slots, thus acting as a conductor for the electricity. This is the first serious blow the underground trolley has had. Last Winter, the snows, although some of them were heavy, were not accompanied by winds which blew up drifts and sifted the snow into the slots and around the electric wires. Consequently the underground trolleys ran without any great difficulty.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue branches of the Third Avenue cable roads were blocked at intervals of a few minutes early yesterday morning. The trouble was all on account of snow drifts in the streets, and as soon as these were cleared away the cars passed regularly. The air-motor cars on this line—of which there were two yesterday—ran without difficulty, except where there were heavy snow drifts in the streets. Plows and sweepers were kept busy all day, clearing away the drifts that formed every few minutes in some localities. In one instance the plows had to clear away a drift on Amsterdam Avenue which was four feet deep and fifty feet long.

Overhead Trolley Roads.

The "Huckleberry Road," which has lines running from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue to Fordham, West Farms, Westchester, and Mount Vernon, was pretty well tied up during the early morning. As this is an overhead trolley line, it had little difficulty from loss of power, but throughout the districts where the country is open the cars were constantly stopped by drifts.

A car from Fordham, on the main line, was delayed nearly two hours in the morning by a heavy snowdrift just above Tremont. The drift was about 7 feet deep and over 100 feet long. A snow plow made a cut through it and the first car passed along all right, but by the time the next car came along the cut had been filled by drifting snow, and had to plowed out again. Other drifts of lesser depth and length had to be plowed through all along the various lines, but by afternoon, when the wind had died down a little, the cars were running pretty regularly.

The cross-town lines of the "Huckleberry Road," at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets, also had heavy snowdrifts to contend with during the morning, and their cars were greatly delayed.

The snowstorm throughout Harlem and the annexed district above the Harlem River was no heavier than in the lower part of the city, but because of the open country it drifted more and caused more delay to pedestrians, street cars, and traffic in general.

Unusual Cause for Closing a Bank.

PAOLA, Kan., Dec. 16.—The Farmers and Citizens' Bank of this city, one of the most prosperous in the State, has decided to go into voluntary liquidation, its three officers having been chosen to fill State offices. C. H. Heffiebower, President, is State Treasurer-elect; Paul Russell, Vice President, is Representative-elect, and J. P. Williams, Cashier, is Assistant State Treasurer.

After an American Murderer.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The United States Embassy this afternoon obtained from the Magistrate of the Bow Street Police Court a warrant for the arrest of a man accused of having committed a murder in the State of Kentucky. The name of the man is not disclosed, but the attachés of the embassy say they expect his immediate arrest.

THE PRESIDENT SHOOTING.

He Is Having Good Sport in the South Carolina Marshes.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Dec. 16.—The Government launch Water Lily came up to the city this evening, bringing mail and dispatches from the Presidential party. From what can be learned, the President is well and enjoying the shooting. The party went out duck shooting early this morning at Woods Pond, and had good luck.

As a deer drive had been arranged for the day, they were forced to leave the ducks and go on the drive. But the woods were so wet from the recent rains that the dogs could not keep the trail of the deer, and the hunt was abandoned. The party broke camp this afternoon and, embarking on the Water Lily, came from the Santee through the Mosquito Creek Canal to the lighthouse tender Wistaria, which was anchored in Winyah Bay, near South Island. After receiving the party and taking on board the baggage and bags of game, the Wistaria steamed over to Muddy Bay, where she lies to-night, about a mile from the Annanadale Club Lodge, or Friend Field.

President Cleveland and his companions will go ducking in the marshes to-morrow morning, and if the weather is as cold and windy as it has been to-day they will have fine sport.

The President and party will remain at Friend Field to-morrow and until Saturday, going ducking each morning, and as an invitation has been extended them by Messrs. Donaldson Brothers for a tour drive on their lands, it is probable that they may yet have the pleasure of adding a buck or two to their list of game.

Mayor Morgan received an acknowledgment from the President this evening of the invitation and resolutions extended by the City Council and citizens to attend a reception here as he passes through on his return to Washington, in which he states that his plans are not definitely formed, but that he will answer definitely in a day or two.

PATHETIC FUNERAL SCENES.

The Family and Friends of Miss Collins Are Overcome by Grief.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 16.—Miss May L. Collins, the young woman who was found dead in Boston Saturday morning, was buried in the Lexington Cemetery to-day. The services were conducted by Moses Kaufman, a Freethinker, who was a great friend and admirer of Miss Collins. He paid a beautiful tribute to her rare mental gifts and superior attainments.

Her mother, after Mr. Kaufman had finished, took a last look at her child. Her grief was pitiable. Mrs. Collins is a devout Christian, and it seemed to crush her heart because her child had died in an unconverted state. Her son and little daughter tried to console her, but they, too, broke down, and the scene was one to move the strongest to pity.

There were no songs, no prayers, the word "God" was unspoken, and there was no hope of an immortal life held out to the bereaved family. Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, the noted Freethinker and temperance worker tried to fulfill a promise she had made to the deceased, to speak at her grave, but she was overcome with grief, and when she tried to talk, tears and sobs took the place of language.

TROUT FROM AN ICE GORGE.

Cut Out with Axes by Representative Pickett in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 16.—A day or two after the big blizzard, which raged just before the election, had blown itself out, one of the warm "Chinook" winds of the region set in, bringing with it warm weather, one of the consequences of which was the partial breaking up of the ice in the Grey Bull River, just above the Colonel's home ranch. The day following the warm wind, Representative W. O. Pickett mounted his horse and rode out on the surrounding stock range.

The thawing ice had formed a gorge across the river at an average height of twenty feet, and the brilliant Winter sun revealed hundreds of salmon trout frozen within the depths of the cliff-like ice.

That night a cold snap came on, the thaw was arrested, the river below the ice gorge again froze solid, and the Colonel hitched up his wagon and, with men armed with axes and provided with ladders, proceeded to the gorge and cut out forty or fifty of the trout, the fish weighing all the way from one to eight pounds.

MRS. PALMER NOT SUPREME.

Her Social Ambition Arouses Great Hostility in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 16.—Not since Mr. Higinbotham appeared in evening dress at the Infanta Eulalie's breakfast has Chicago had such a social sensation as it now enjoys.

The annual charity ball, the swell social affair of the year, is apt to be omitted by reason of the rivalry between Mrs. Potter Palmer and other society lights. Mrs. Palmer's enemies say that her stay at Newport last Summer, where she had Barons to breakfast, Dukes to dinner, and Signors to supper, gave her the idea that during the Chicago season she must be the social dictator.

When arrangements were begun for the Charity Ball it is said that the other social leaders resented her proposed monopoly, and several of them have conspired to give a series of the most brilliant entertainments covering the whole season and are issuing invitations calculated to prevent the ball taking place. The rivalry has become so warm that the managers of the ball have not been able to decide what to do in the matter, and a date has not been fixed upon. They will hold a meeting to-morrow and may decide not to hold it.

Trade Mark Association Objects.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trade Mark Association of Plug Tobacco Manufacturers, called for the purpose of settling the priority of certain trade marks, it was decided to make an effort to have the long-term Congress pass a law requiring all trade marks to be registered. A penalty will be attached to the use of another firm's trade mark after the bill has passed. It was decided to maintain the association.

Roswell G. Horr Dying.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 16.—Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr, who has been seriously ill for two weeks with bronchitis, is not expected to live through the night.

M'KINLEY GOES TO CHICAGO.

Will Join His Wife There and Take a Week's Rest.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 16.—In order to join his wife, and in a measure for rest, to secure change of scene, and to escape the throng of unimportant visitors who call to say they were "original McKinley men," President-elect McKinley left Canton at 9:27 o'clock this evening for a week's visit to Chicago. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company placed a private car at Mr. McKinley's disposal. He was accompanied by Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, Capt. H. O. Heistand, his acting confidential secretary, and several newspaper correspondents.

Major McKinley expects to reach Chicago about 8 o'clock Thursday morning, and will go at once to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, where his wife is staying. Major McKinley will probably remain in Chicago till next Wednesday night, and he may return by way of Cleveland, stopping for a night with some of his friends there.

This is the second time since his nomination that Major McKinley has left Canton. The other occasion was his visit to Cleveland at the time of the centennial celebration in that city, July last.

Among the callers at McKinley's residence to-day was U. S. Manning of Albany, N. Y.

William Brookfield at Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 16.—William Brookfield of New York, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, and one of Thomas C. Platt's active antagonists within the Republican Party, spent an hour with the President-elect just before his departure for Chicago.

"There is but one Republican candidate for the United States Senate in New York the public are aware of," said Mr. Brookfield, "and that is Mr. Choate."

Invited to a Football Game.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The Press Club of Chicago, under whose auspices the Carlisle (Penn.) Indian School football team will play the University of Wisconsin eleven at the Coliseum by electric light Saturday night, has sent an invitation to Major McKinley to be the club's guest on that occasion, as he will be here that day.

Sherman Will Not Be in the Cabinet.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 16.—It is now known that Senator John Sherman will not be a member of the Cabinet. His feeling is that he can be of more service to Major McKinley's Administration and to the Republican Party by remaining in the Senate, and he will be a candidate for re-election.

Ohio Full of Office Seekers.

CANTON, Dec. 16.—Mark Hanna said to a friend yesterday that more than 8,000 citizens of Ohio had filled applications for appointment to Federal office under the McKinley Administration. It is thought the number will reach 12,000.

MOORE BAKER MARRIED AGAIN.

The Man Who Killed the Murderers of His Wife and Child.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 16.—Moore Baker, the young farmer of Franklin Park, who on March 1, 1894, killed two negroes after they had killed his wife and child, has been married at Philadelphia, to Mary Burton, daughter of the late John Burton, a lawyer.

Baker took quick vengeance on the murderers of his wife and child. They entered his house to rob it. Each carried an axe. While in the room where Baker, his wife, and child, were asleep, Mrs. Baker awakened. She started up just in time to see one of the negroes split open the head of the child, which was fretting. Then the negro aimed a blow at her as she sank screaming in the bed. The blow cleft her skull. Baker sprang up and grappled with the man who had killed his wife and child. The other negro fled. Baker overpowered the man he grappled with, and wrested the axe from him.

As the negro turned to flee Baker sent the axe through his skull. The second negro had run into another room from which there was no exit, except through a hall. Baker mounted guard at the door of this room with a double-barreled gun, and as the negro went past blew his brains out.

KILLED BY HIS PLAYMATE.

A Boy of Fourteen Shot in a Game of War.

EAST MILLSTONE, N. J., Dec. 16.—While playing imitating the Cuban-Spanish war, about 5 o'clock this afternoon in this village, William Swenson, fourteen years old, shot and killed Herbert Hayes, fourteen years old. Hayes had a stick representing a sword and was pretending to try and kill Swenson, who had a twenty-two-calibre rifle, which was supposed to be empty. Swenson pulled the trigger, and the ball entered Hayes's breast, which caused hemorrhage.

After the rifle was fired Hayes exclaimed: "Willie, tell your mother I am hurt and send for a doctor." Dr. Taylor was summoned immediately, but Hayes was dead before he reached the house. He lived about fifteen minutes. By permission of County Physician Wagner of Somerville the body was removed to his home.

Hayes was the oldest son of the Rev. R. F. Hayes, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The boy was a general favorite in the village. He and Swenson have been very much attached to each other. Swenson is the youngest son of O. A. Swenson, a passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Want God in the Constitution.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The Christian Citizenship League and its parent organization, the National Reform Association, began a two days' convention in Willard Hall to-day. The annual meeting of the association was held first. The following officers were elected: President—Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburg; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. R. G. Wylie, Williamsburg, Penn.; Recording Secretary—Dr. J. S. McKee, Butler, Penn.; Treasurer—Dr. David McAllister, Pittsburg. The association intends to establish in Washington a permanent bureau to promote its scheme of securing the recognition of God in the constitution.

A Coming Wedding Announced.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The marriage of Miss Georgiana, the only daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Winsor B. French of Saratoga Springs, to Mr. John Andrews Harris, Jr., is announced to take place in this city on Wednesday, Dec. 30. Mr. Harris is Assistant Treasurer of the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, Penn.

RESCUED BY LIFE-SAVERS

THE ULRICA'S CREW BARELY ESCAPE A WATERY GRAVE.

Serious Results of the Great Storm on the New England Coast—A Number of Small Vessels Lost.

NANTASKET BEACH, Mass., Dec. 16.—The three-masted schooner Ulrica, Capt. James Patterson, from Hillsborough, N. B., for Hoboken, N. J., with plaster, was driven ashore by the storm about 9:30 o'clock this morning, on Nantasket Beach, near Kenbrema, and is a total loss. The Hull Life-Saving Crew, under command of Capt. Joshua James, rescued the Captain, first mate, and crew of five men, after struggling heroically for nearly two hours. The second mate, whose name has not yet been learned, was swept overboard during the night by the heavy seas, and was drowned. The schooner will be a total loss. She was of 298 tons register, built at Apple River, N. S., in 1892, and was owned by C. F. White of Parrsborough.

Capt. James of the life-saving crew narrowly escaped drowning while conducting the rescue of the Ulrica's crew.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 16.—The tug Ice King arrived here this afternoon minus her tow of two barges, the Chalmette and Charter Oak.

At 3 o'clock this morning, when the New York boat came in, the tow was off Brenton's Reef Lightship awaiting daylight to make the harbor.

At 7 o'clock Capt. Brown gave orders to wind in, and then, as he caught a glimpse of the barges through the thick snowstorm, they were lying heads and points. He soon got a signal from the Chalmette to let go the hawser, and when he ran back he found that she had both anchors down, and had to let go the Charter Oak's hawser.

He then chased after the Charter Oak, but for three-quarters of an hour he failed to get sight of her, and was obliged to give her up. After half an hour's running he made Point Judith and finally this port. The Chalmette is reported to be lying off here, but nothing has been heard of the Charter Oak, which belongs in New Bedford. The Chalmette belongs in Boston. A heavy sea is running, and the weather is still thick.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 16.—Early this morning the Lucy Devlin of Gloucester, through stress of the storm, parted both her anchor chains and touched on white Flat, and then came into the wharves at great speed, striking a schooner hauled up for the Winter, breaking in her stern. She then ran up into the dock and her bowsprit was forced through a building, but she is now lying at anchor near the Plymouth Iron Foundry, not much damaged. There is great fear for the other schooners that last night were in the lower harbor.

SCITUATE, Dec. 16.—The three-masted Boston schooner Puritan, Capt. Harding, which left Portland Monday, for Glen Cove, with a cargo of empty syrup barrels, ran ashore here this morning in the storm and now lies high up on the beach. Capt. Harding and the crew were saved. There is a good chance of saving the vessel.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 16.—The brig Ernestine of Portland, from Jewett's Cove with ice, at anchor in the harbor, dragged ashore to-day on Rocky Neck. It is believed she will be floated. She is 400 tons and was built at Yarmouth, Me., in 1868.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The two-masted schooner Modesty, which sank some time ago below Boston Light, was driven ashore at Nantasket Beach this morning. Divers have been at work on the vessel on every fair day, and have succeeded in removing about ten tons of slate. About seventy tons of slate remained in the vessel and also about 200,000 lath. The vessel will now be a total loss.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

Minneapolis Judge's Comments on City Officials.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 16.—Judge Pond of the District Court this morning, in charging the Grand Jury, called its attention to the alleged malfeasance of City Clerk Haney. He also referred to alleged corruption in the Common Council.

"We all know," said the Judge, "that Aldermen receive a salary of only $500 a year, devoting their entire time to the city, and yet they wear better clothes and live in better style than most other people could with much larger incomes. I leave you to understand, if you can, how they can do it."

The Court also reminded the jury that it was a common rumor that there had been corruption in the School Board. Even the courts, he said, were being disgraced by rumors of bribery. The jury was instructed that it must examine into the rumors of straw bonds given by officials. The Judge this afternoon informed the Grand Jury that he had been informed that it (the Grand Jury) had been tampered with by persons who are in danger of indictment.

To Treat Low-Grade Ores.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 16.—Charles Butters, a prominent mine operator of Johannesburg, South Africa, and one of the seven Americans imprisoned at Pretoria with John Hays Hammond, is in Denver accompanied by David Dudley Field and Andrew W. Brown of New York City. The gentlemen are in the West for the purpose of looking up suitable locations for the establishment of mills to treat low-grade gold ores by the Siemens-Halske electrical process, of which Mr. Butters is one of the owners. They will visit Cripple Creek, Leadville, and the gold districts of Utah before returning to New York.

Post Office Robbed by Burglars.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 16.—The store of Postmaster Stover of Oak Tree was entered last night by burglars and the stamp and money drawer rifled of its contents. The store was also ransacked and a quantity of cigars and tobacco taken.

A New Morning Paper in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The Enquirer, an independent afternoon paper of this city, began to-day the publication of a penny morning edition.

WEYLER'S RECALL DEMANDED.

A Suggestion That He Be Replaced by Gen. Marin.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—El Correo Militar demands that Gen. Weyler be recalled from Cuba and replaced by Gen. Marin, Gen. Maciac, now in command of the troops in the Canary Islands, succeeding the Marquis of Ahumada as second in command.

ALLEGED NOBLEMEN ARRESTED

They Have Been Swindling Victims All Over the Land.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The police have in their charge to-day two persons who call themselves Count Henri Kling of Strasburg, Germany, and Prince Lorenzo Mabes of Naples, Italy.

The charge against these alleged noblemen is swindling, and it is said they are wanted in nearly every large city in this country and Europe. The description of the men and their latest operations came from New York. When arrested by Detectives Howard, McCarthy, and Fay they were penniless. Two women who had been with them, turned them over to the police. The women, Camille Boussart and Alice Smith, say they met the men in New York over a year ago, and all four started on a trip to California early in November. After arriving in Chicago, they assert, the noblemen tried to borrow money from them, and kept it up till they secured nearly $2,000.

AN INFATUATED COUPLE DIE.

Harry Frizzell of Plymouth, N. H., Kills a Woman and Himself.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 16.—Harry Frizzell, aged nineteen years, son of William Frizzell, shot Mrs. Edith Caldon Young, aged thirty-eight years, this afternoon, and then himself. Neither is expected to live.

Mrs. Young was keeping the Central House, and young Frizzell, who is a relative by marriage, has been stopping with her for the past few days. The following letter was found in the hotel, written by Frizzell:

"It is just 3 o'clock now, and in fifteen minutes Ede and I will both be dead. Perhaps you will think I am drunk or crazy, but I am neither. I never felt better in my life, but Ede says she will die rather than have me leave her, so we have decided to die together. From Harry and his darling Ede. Good-bye to all."

WILL PROBABLY GO OVER.

Little Chance of Postmaster Keyes Being Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—It is probable that the nomination of Charles Keyes, a gold Democrat, as Postmaster at Springfield, Ill., will go over without being confirmed.

Senator Cullom is opposed to the confirmation of gold Democrats, and thus giving the lease on offices for four years. He is likely to prevent the confirmation also of the new Postmaster at Evanston. Congressman-elect Connelly of Springfield is working to secure Keyes's confirmation in consideration of the votes of 2,000 gold Democrats in the Springfield district, to whom he owes his election, but it is not likely that his desires will prevail in the Senate over Cullom's.

Postmaster Keyes will hold office until March 4, even if not confirmed.

MINERS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Fatal Results of Employing an Unusually Heavy Blast.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 16.—Six men lost their lives by an accident in the Holy Cross Mine, at Red Cliff, thirty miles from Leadville, to-day.

A rich strike was recently made in the Mollie Tunnel, and to-day the six men put in an unusually heavy blast. When it was touched off, the explosion tore down great quantities of rock and earth, which fell upon the miners, instantly crushing them to death.

The messenger who brought the news to Red Cliff was working near the place where the accident occurred and was severely bruised and came in for assistance.

Physicians were at once sent from Red Cliff, and a special train left Leadville this evening with several doctors on board.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for To-day Are Fair, Warmer.

The storm on the Atlantic coast is central near Nantucket, and northerly gales, with threatening weather and snow, continue in New England. The barometer has risen from the lake region southward to the Florida coast and to the west of the Rocky Mountains. It has fallen from the Texas coast northward to Dakota and Minnesota, and a depression is forming on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The barometer is highest north of Montana, where colder weather and light snows are reported. The weather is clear generally throughout the southern and Middle Atlantic States and the lower lake region, and is cloudy in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The indications are that the weather will clear in New England, and it will be fair from New York southward to Florida, with slowly rising temperature. Cloudiness will increase in the central valleys, with rain or snow in the Northwest and the States of the Missouri Valley. It will be decidedly colder on the eastern slope Thursday night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	34	22	23
6 A. M.	33	22	22
9 A. M.	33	24	23
12 M.	40	23	23
4 P. M.	44	29	28
6 P. M.	38	28	29
9 P. M.	35	27	28
12 P. M.	31	27	28

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	25½
Weather Bureau	25
Corresponding date 1895	36
Corresponding date for last twenty years	35

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 6, Column 3.

INCLINED TO HELP CUBA

PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

No Action Was Taken Yesterday but a Special Meeting Will Be Held To-morrow to Discuss Cuban Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with all members present but Senators Lodge, Daniel, and Grey, discussed the Cuban question this morning for one hour and a half, and without taking any action adjourned to meet in special session Friday morning next.

Senators Morgan and Mills advocated the vigorous resolutions introduced by them. The drift of the discussion showed that possibly a majority of the committee might ultimately be persuaded in reporting a resolution patterned after that of Senator Cameron. This resolution recognizes the independence of the Republic of Cuba by the United States, and declares that this Government should use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring the war between Spain and Cuba to an end.

Even this resolution is fraught with grave results, for, as one leading member of the committee said after the committee adjourned, the mere recognition of the independence of Cuba means a diplomatic rupture with Spain, if, indeed, it does not lead to more serious consequences. Members express the hope that within a few days the committee will be able to meet on common ground. The fact that the committee will meet in special session Friday instead of letting the matter go over until the regular meeting next Wednesday is accepted as a favorable sign by the friends of Cuba. No outsiders were present.

Mr. Cameron's Resolution.

Senator Cameron expects to have his resolution favorably acted upon by the committee Friday, and if this is done, it will be called up promptly after the holiday recess. One prominent conservative Senator, discussing the matter after the meeting, said:

"I should like to see more explicit denials from Spain of the alleged treachery accompanying Maceo's death. The Duke of Tetuan, Weyler, and the Spanish Minister all assert that Maceo died in "loyal fight," whatever that phrase may mean in American Spanish. Of course he died fighting, as any brave man would when trapped into an ambuscade, just as Custer died at Big Little Horn. But how did he get into the ambuscade? I want an explicit statement from Marquis Ahumada that he did not, in collusion with Maceo's physician, (the only man of Maceo's staff who miraculously escaped slaughter,) induce Maceo to cross the trocha, and, perhaps, give him a safe conduct to do so on the pretext of meeting him for a parley. The fact that the Cuban revolutionists recovered Maceo's body, even if true, proves nothing. According to the official Spanish account, Cirujeda was in possession of his body long enough to search it and take off Maceo's silk underwear and his jewelry. What were the Cubans doing meanwhile? Until I hear some authentic and substantiated evidence to the contrary, I shall continue to believe that Maceo was lured into an ambuscade under a flag of truce, and was then shot down, and that his compatriots, attracted by the sound of the firing, came up in force and rescued his body. I want to hear from Ahumada whether he authorized this doctor to propose a parley, or whether he knew of or tacitly sanctioned, any such plan.

CUBAN SITUATION IN CONGRESS.

No Apparent Excitement Aroused by the Death of Maceo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Although the reports from this city represent there was excitement here in consequence of the news of the death of Maceo at the hands of the Spaniards through a treacherous ruse to lure him within the Spanish lines, there was no apparent excitement about the matter in Congress. Accounts came of great indignation felt in parts of the country, and there was an effort to maintain this feeling of excitement by the return of interviews reflecting a like impatience and forecasting radical action by the United States to resent it.

With the members of the committees of the Senate and the House having foreign relations under consideration there are two views about Cuba that are held, and it will be the choice between these that will decide whether the Congress shall act in such a way as to constrain the President to depart from his conservative position, or that it will be wise to hold to the traditional policy until it shall be more evident that recognition would help the insurgents, or that a declaration of their independence would not be a mere expression of sympathy unless followed up by armed intervention, as proposed by Senator Mills.

The Conservative View.

The conservative members of the Congress in the committees which must consent to action before it can be taken are governed now, when they remember how soon the party of the majority in the House will soon bear responsibility, by considerations of a great many facts that affect the material welfare of many American citizens holding property in Cuba. The mere recognition of belligerency in Cuba would deprive those property owners, who now may file claims against Spain with the expectation of getting damages in case the insurgents should be beaten, of all chance of recovery from Spain, and postpone a settlement with Spain's successors in the Government of the island for an indefinite period.

Members of the Foreign Affairs Committees will not be quoted upon this question, but in private conversation one of them said he did not see how the killing of Maceo, even in circumstances indicating treachery and cruelty on the part of the Spaniards, really affected the United States, or gave this Government any right to protest against it or to make it the basis of any demand for less harsh methods. Such a demand, he said, would perhaps be regarded as a recognition of belligerency, as it would be intervention beyond any doubt, an interference by the United States with Spain in the work of subduing an insurrection in one of her colonies.

"Spain," said this committeeman, "is confronted with a revolution so difficult to find and suppress that the officers of the army will resort to every stratagem to kill or disable the leaders. Upon success in that direction depends the ability of Weyler to terminate the armed rebellion. If the killing of one of the leaders upon whom the Cubans leaned with confidence can be made the excuse for interference in behalf of

Tiffany
Favrile
Glass
For Holiday Gifts.
TIFFANY STUDIOS,
333 Fourth Avenue.

Cuba, it would be a much less defensible and reasonable ground for intervention than to declare out of sympathy for the cause that Cuba is free and to support our expression of sympathy by armed intervention.

"If the killing of one man is a good reason for American intervention, how much more reason would there be for intervention in case we should hear to-morrow of the complete overthrow of the forces of Gomez or the successor of Maceo?"

Strong Sympathetic Feeling.

The prevailing feeling in Congress is undoubtedly one of such strong sympathy with the Cubans that should there be opportunity to vote on a choice of courses to pursue there is not much doubt a resolution would be passed giving sanction to a course suggested by sentiment rather than by prudence or international law. The influence of business men in the commercial cities of the coast is restraining the members to some extent; while the sympathy of the people of the interior, who fancy they will not be affectel by the embarrassments sure to follow the recognicion of the belligerency or the declaration of the independence of the Cubans, pushes most of the members from the West toward radical action, and may lead many of them, even against their judgment, to vote for recognition or for independence.

DENY MACEO'S ASSASSINATION.

In Madrid and Havana Spaniards Say He Died in Battle.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—The Spanish Government has authorized the publication by the newspapers here of a statement declaring that the rumors that Gen. Maceo was murdered, by poison or in any other manner, are baseless and ridiculous, and asserting that the insurgent leader was killed in a fortuitous encounter between the rebels and the Spanish troops under Major Cirujeda.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—The Diario de la Marina, in consequence of having received from its New York correspondent dispatches giving accounts of the excitement caused throughout the United States by the stories of the alleged treacherous manner in which Maceo was done to death, prints an energetic protest against the circulation of such reports, which it characterizes as gross falsehoods and insults to Spanish chivalry and honor. In the course of its article the Diario comments in scathing terms upon the action of the American newspaper press in printing "such lies."

Insurgent Forces Beaten.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—Col. Lara has had an engagement with the combined parties of insurgents under Mayia, Rodriguez, and other leaders who occupied strong positions in the Oliver Hills, near Placetas. The troops made an attack upon the rebel positions, which were stoutly defended. The fighting lasted three hours, when the insurgents were dislodged and dispersed, leaving twenty-four of their dead upon the field, including five chiefs. The troops had one Captain and twelve privates wounded.

Medical Aid for Cuba.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—A subscription list has been started among the medical fraternity of St. Paul for the purpose of purchasing medical supplies for the sick and wounded in Cuba. It is intended to send the supplies by the way of Tampa, Fla., to the camps and towns of the patriots. If the Spanish Government interferes in this humane movement, an appeal will be made to the President of the United States for the safe conduct of the expedition from a humanitarian standpoint. The story that comes from Cuba to persons in this city is that there are 65,000 sick people in Cuba, many of them members of families of the insurgents.

The Three Friends Escaped.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 16.—The United States cruisers Newark and Raleigh arrived at Key West this morning after an unsuccessful chase after the alleged filibuster Three Friends.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

Verdict Against a Man Who Killed Another.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Thomas Manchester, twenty-one years old, who shot and killed Martin Delaney, nineteen years old, on the night of Oct. 29, was to-night convicted of assault in the second degree. There was intense local interest in the case on account of the peculiar circumstances.

Manchester, who is a married man with two children, was sitting on the side of the Hyde Park Road in the outskirts of the city, in company with an unmarried girl named Edna Minard. Four young men who were watching them from behind a stone wall, threw a stone at them. Manchester fired his revolver in the air. The boys jumped over the wall, and Manchester fired again, killing Delaney. He claimed that he shot in self defense and to protect the girl, whom he believed the men intended to outrage. It was proved that such was a common practice by gangs of young men in that neighborhood.

The jury attached a recommendation of mercy to their verdict, and Manchester will be sentenced to-morrow morning. He cannot be given more than five years.

BANKRUPT ATHLETIC CLUB.

One of Louisville's Leading Organizations Is Forced to Assign.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16.—The Louisville Athletic Club made an assignment this afternoon because of an attachment suit for $150.

The liabilities, which include a $10,000 mortgage, are about $15,000. The clubhouse, one of the finest in the South, cost over $35,000. The club's membership is composed of the most exclusive set.

The clubhouse has been the scene of a magnificent weekly entertainment ever since the season opened, but the members have recently become lax about paying dues. This, coupled with heavy losses on the football season, so cramped the finances of the organization that it could not possibly pay out. An attempt will be made to reorganize the club.

The Reward For Gibbs's Murderers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—In the Supreme Court this morning Justice Lambert handed down a decision disposing of the contest between the Cleveland detectives for the reward made for the capture of Clarence and Sadie Robinson, the slayers of Montgomery Gibbs. The decision holds that Deputy Sheriff Abrams is entitled to one-fifth of the city's reward, or $100, and that Detective Doran is entitled to the remaining four-fifths, or $400. The reward of $1,000 offered by relatives of Gibbs will be apportioned according to this decision, Doran receiving $800 and Abrams $200.

READY TO FIGHT FOR CUBA

VOLUNTEERS OFFERED FROM ALL OVER THE LAND.

Great Sympathy for the Struggling Island Shown by American Citizens—Enlisting for the Service.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 16.—There was an enthusiastic mass meeting at the Court House last night, called by Mayor Simrall, to take action regarding the Cuban revolution. Ex-Mayor Davidson and several other prominent citizens made strong speeches favoring Cuba and advocating the intervention of the United States. After the meeting adjourned, a Spanish flag was burned on the Court House steps, amid much enthusiasm. Capt. Longmire, commander of Company E, State Guard, informed the meeting that he had forty men ready to go to Cuba at twenty-four hours' notice.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 16.—A meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held in this city last night, which was addressed by an agent of the Cuban Junta, who came here from Columbus, Ohio. Twenty volunteers were enrolled, among them veterans of both the Union and Confederate Armies. During the night Gen. Weyler was hung in effigy on a telephone pole at the corner of Fourteenth and Main Streets, in the heart of the business district.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 16.—James E. McBride, a prominent member of the bar and one of the leading Populists of the State, issued the following notice yesterday:

All Michigan people who wish to free Cuba and annex the island to the United States and forever shut Spain out of American territory, please report at my office this week. JAMES E. McBRIDE.

Mr. McBride, speaking of his move in aid of Cuba, said: "I will have one thousand men ready to march to Cuba by the end of the present week. Arrangements have been made to take the men to a point on the Florida coast in companies of twenty or more and ship them to Cuba."

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 16.—A dozen students of the Kansas Medical College here have notified the Cuban Junta in New York that they are ready to take the field at any time as surgeons for the cause of the insurgents.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Dec. 16.—A military company of sixty Cuban sympathizers has been formed here, including several members of the Ohio National Guard and five veterans from the first company of volunteers organized in Ohio under Lincoln's first call for troops, the company having been organized here. A regiment will be recruited in this county.

DENISON, Texas, Dec. 16.—Mass meetings are being held all over North Texas in sympathy with Cuba. The war spirit is rampant. Col. I. M. Standifor of Gov. Culberson's staff says that in case of war with Spain, Texas could put 50,000 men in the field inside of thirty days.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 16.—For about two weeks agents of the Cuban Junta have been soliciting money subscriptions and recruits along the lines of railway in this State, particularly on the Union Pacific, as far west as Idaho.

But few enlistments are known to have been made up to the reported assassination of Maceo, but the dispatches giving details of the affair had noticeable effect, and last night's reports indicate that the agents are meeting with better success. At South Omaha they are at work among the cowboys who come in from the Western ranges, and among the train crews. The report is current that twenty men have enlisted, some of whom have already started for the South. The Cuban agents are also buying horses in this market.

A CUBAN AGENT WARNED.

His Attention Called to the Neutrality Law of This Country.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—Enlistment of recruits and solicitation of funds to assist the Cubans continue here unabated, and are carried on without attempt at concealment. This is done in direct violation of legal enactment, and to-day United States Circuit Attorney Anthony felt called upon to interfere.

Señor Ramon Aquabella, the active Cuban agent here, to-day received a note from the attorney calling the former's attention to the neutrality law.

Want Cuba to be Recognized.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—The American Federation of Labor to-day adopted resolutions calling on the President and Congress to "recognize the rights of the Cuban revolution."

SICKLES WANTS TO FIGHT.

He Says He Would Like to Go to Cuba as Governor.

Admiral Richard W. Meade presided at the annual dinner of the Lafayette Post, G. A. R., at the St. Denis Hotel last night. At the dinner were a great number of well-known war veterans.

In introducing Gen. Daniel E. Sickles as one of the speakers, Admiral Meade said Gen. Sickles wished to become Governor of Cuba. He then referred with bitter sarcasm to the action of President Cleveland in going duck shooting at the present stage of the Cuban struggle. "But it is easier to shoot ducks than rebels," he exclaimed.

Gen. Sickles waited until nearly the close of his speech before he touched upon the Cuban question. "All that I ask," he said, "is to be Governor of Cuba. I want Admiral Meade to go down there with me, and if we don't make those damned Spaniards walk Spanish, I'll miss my guess by a large majority. We will show the Spaniards what Americans can do."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

Exclusive and Extensive Display of Holiday Goods.

The store of the George C. Flint Company, dealers in fine furniture, interior decorations, draperies, &c., at 43, 45, and 47 West Twenty-third Street, presents a beautiful sight these days. Their display of exclusive designs in escretoires and cabinets in all of the fashionable woods is extensive.

The seventh floor of the big store presents a most interesting sight. The holiday goods there displayed are chairs and cabinets in mahogany, Verni-Martin, and all the new and beautiful finishes. There are fancy chairs in rich upholstering, easy chairs, desks for ladies, fancy curtains, &c., without number, all worthy of a place in a palace.

The library floor shows a variety of novelties in easy and fancy chairs of all possible designs and shapes. Here is also seen the adjustable Morris chair, in rich woods and colors. The drawing room display on the second floor is most beautiful, including inlaid and rich and costly upholsterings. The dining cabinet display is a large one, and no better present in the line of furniture could be selected. They are of all sizes, shapes, and material, and all have been especially manufactured for the holiday trade. A visit to the store of the Flint Company will well repay any one.

Medico-Legal Society Election.

At the meeting of the Medico-Legal Society in the Marlborough Hotel last night, the following officers were elected: President—Jacob F. Miller, New York; First Vice President—Dr. George Porter; Second Vice President—Albert Bach; Secretary—Clark Bell; Trustees—Ida Trafford Bell, James L. Bennett, and Rosalie Loew.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The time of the 11 A. M. has been quickened, due Boston 4:40 P. M., 5 hours and 40 minutes. —Adv.

Tiffany & Co.
Rich Silver Dinner-ware for Christmas
Our Holiday display includes at present a full stock of rich silver dinner-ware.
Platters for roast, game, and entree dishes, tureens, vegetable dishes and all that pertains to a complete service.
Open Evenings Until Christmas
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

PAWNBROKERS SWINDLED.

Plated Watches Pledged for Gold by Artful Schemers.

A clever scheme by which pawnbrokers have been swindled was exposed on Tuesday, because one of the swindlers could not refrain from boasting of his success. About two weeks ago somebody told Thomas Adams, manager at John Simpson's pawnbroking establishment at 175 Bowery, that he had heard a man bragging of having made $1,000 by pawning five-dollar watches for $25.

Mr. Adams remembered that many watches had been pledged with him of late, and made an examination of one of them upon which $20 had been loaned. It was plated to look like gold and bore the Government assay stamp "14 K fine." The rims of the cases were of good gold and stood the acid test, and the works were engraved with the names of responsible makers. He communicated the result of his examination to John McAllister, manager for Robert Simpson, pawnbroker at 195 Bowery, and Mr. McAllister found that he also was a victim of the swindlers. They informed the Detective Bureau, and Capt. O'Brien stationed half a dozen of his men within call of the pawnbrokers' shops.

On Tuesday a man who described himself as George Wilson, printer, of Philadelphia, offered in pledge at John Simpson's for $18 a chain which he said was gold. He was recognized as having pawned one of the "fake" watches at the shop some weeks ago, and Detective Reap arrested him. At Police Headquarters Wilson admitted that he was the man wanted and said that he was employed by John Palmer, a jeweler, of 250 East Tenth Street, who gave him 10 per cent. of all money he obtained from pawnbrokers.

When Palmer was arrested and searched, the detectives found a package of the plated watches, a box of watch movements, a satchel containing jewelers' tools, and a lot of plated chains stamped as solid gold and with solid gold bars and swivels. Pawnbrokers usually test chains at the bars or swivels and watches at the rims, as the file is less likely to disfigure the article at those parts. A memorandum book among Palmer's effects showed that he had operated in Detroit, Kalamazoo, Chicago, Baltimore, and Pittsburg. He is said to have boasted that he "worked every city east of Chicago" and that there is nothing criminal in the scheme.

Both prisoners were represented by counsel when arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Court. Mr. Adams accused Wilson of petit larceny in representing a plated chain as of gold, and Palmer was charged on suspicion with having pledged one of the "fake" watches. Magistrate Flammer remanded them both until to-day for further examination.

Capt. O'Brien said that he believed investigation would show that the prisoners had victimized to a greater or lesser degree at least 150 pawnbrokers in New York and Brooklyn. Many of them will have their clerks in court to try and recognize the prisoners. Mr. Adams and Mr. McAllister said that they could not tell to what extent they had suffered until the expiration of the time for which the goods were pledged. They never opened the packages after they were once done up and put in the safe until they were paid for or forfeited.

Arguments in the Allen Divorce Case.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—In the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Anna S. Allen against her husband, the Rev. J. C. Allen of the Bergen Baptist Church, Jersey City, which came on for the second time at Chancery Chambers this morning, Lawyer Lindabury began his argument for the petitioner. He declared that the defendant had "treated his wife worse than a man treats his dog, and as bad as he treated paid servants." For the defense, Mr. Parker maintained that the Rev. Mr. Allen was not in receipt of salary sufficient to permit him to pay his wife any substantial amount of alimony. He claimed that the pastor was expected to keep house, and that he could not be expected to do the sweeping, housecleaning, and bedmaking. At the close of the arguments the Vice Chancellor took the papers and reserved decision.

Joke Causes Two Arrests.

Richard Gaffney, a contractor, of 924 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Henry Broket, a grocer, of 2,077 Arthur Avenue, jokingly took a sleigh which their friend, William McKeon, a builder, of 1,822 Fulton Avenue, Tremont, had left in front of a store in Tremont. Mr. McKeon discovered them and gave chase, and Mounted Policeman Meyer of the Tremont Station caught them. Mr. McKeon wanted them released, but the policeman had them locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct and reckless driving, and they will be arraigned in the Morrisania Court this morning.

An Exhorter's Work Criticised.

Leopold Eidlitz read a paper on "Church Architecture" at the monthly meeting of the Church Club, at 578 Fifth Avenue, last night, in which he said, in speaking of the period following the Reformation: "Preachers began to rely on their oratory, just as we've had an exhorter doing here for the past few weeks, with considerable success, only, I'm told, it isn't permanent, except in the case of fourteen persons who are in the madhouse."

Clerk Charged with Thieving.

James Holden of 67 West One Hundredth Street was arrested last night and held at the West Thirtieth Street Station on the charge of being a suspicious person. Holden was employed as shipping clerk in Ehrich Brothers since Oct. 10. For two months the firm has been missing small articles, and by a system of changing tags the larceny of the goods was practically fixed upon Holden. He was detained at the store last night, and when arrested tacitly admitted his guilt.

Ex-Supt. Bosbyshell Must Pay.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—It was decided in the United States Circuit Court to-day that the shortage in the mint caused by Cochran's stealings must be made good by ex-Superintendent Bosbyshell and his bondsmen. None of the assignments of error were sustained.

ELEGANT
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT
THE CHINA CLOSET,
142 WEST 42D ST., N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS.

SEVEN INCHES OF SNOW

STORM THAT INTERFERED WITH TRAVEL ABOUT TOWN.

Delay in Clearing the Streets Because Drivers Refused to Work Their Horses—A Number of Ships That Are Overdue.

Something like a blizzard struck the city late Tuesday night and for the better part of yesterday made traveling on the streets decidedly unpleasant. For a few hours a gale blew with almost cyclonic force and snow fell to the depth of seven inches. With the assistance of the wind which played all sorts of unexpected pranks, deep drifts were formed in various places.

The Street Cleaning Department began the day inauspiciously, for its snow contractor, the Barber Asphalt Company, could not induce the cart drivers it possessed to put their horses in action. Twenty-five hundred of them said, "No," in a most vigorous way, and it was not until 10 o'clock that the seven inches of snow in the streets began to disappear.

The cars ran slowly on all the lines, but it was not the snowfall that made them late. The cable and horsecar sweepers cleared the lines of travel in the early morning hours, and sent the snow into ridges on both sides of streets. The pathways of the cars were opened, but the trouble all came from trucks that could not make their way in the heaps thrown up in clearing the tracks.

Broadway, Columbus Avenue, Lexington Avenue, and Sixth Avenue cars ran all day nearly half an hour behind schedule time. The banks on both sides of streets made by snow ploughs made it almost impossible for carriage and truck drivers to turn out and pursue their courses, and consequently the carrying of passengers was, in many instances, subject to the staying powers of the passengers. At 3:30 P. M. Broadway was blocked from Chambers Street to Grand Street by sixty-two cars on the down-town track that were scarcely an inch apart save at crossings.

On the Fourth and Madison Avenue line the cars were run nearly an hour behind time, and it took four horses to draw them. The worst trouble came at Twenty-third Street, where the Fourth and Madison, the Crosstown, the Grand Street, and the Lexington Avenue cars come to a union, and half a dozen times during the day the new "shopping" cars that turn east into Twenty-third Street from Fourth Avenue, found and kept such a helpless position that traffic on all the lines came to a standstill. Conductors did not catch up to their schedule until long after the storm had ceased.

To get the snow away from the places where it is neither ornamental nor useful, the city's contractors will require four or five days. In Broadway, men and carts were at work, but the seven inches of muck was not perceptibly diminished. Piles of dirty snow were to be encountered every few yards, but the centre of the street had been made, early in the morning, by sweepers and plows, unusually clean.

Drivers Refused to Work.

The snow contractors had arranged to put 2,500 carts and twice as many men to work at 6:30 A. M. The cart drivers and the shovelers reported, but they declined positively to go to work. The drivers said that the terrible and uncertain winds would kill their horses, and then came the argument that beasts should not be considered in time of municipal necessity. The drivers had the further argument that their animals were not shod for slippery work.

Mr. Furman, who represents the contractors, fumed and stormed, but it was not until 10 o'clock that the work of snow removal was in full blast. Then attention was paid to the Cortlandt and Liberty Street ferries, the clearing of lower Broadway, of Chambers Street near Broadway, of the streets near the down-town tenement houses, and of the section about Wall Street.

Broadway and Fifth Avenue will be made clear to-day as far as Fifty-ninth Street, the contractor's representative says. If the work of cleaning those streets is completed, Sixth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third, will be attended to. Next the Barber asphalt men will turn their attention to Madison and Eighth Avenues, and will make them clean up to Fifty-ninth Street.

The naming of avenues on which this work is being done—the men work all night—does not mean that only from them is the snow being taken. Wherever there is a chance to put shovellers on a side street the men are put there with a rush.

The city now pays less than it did last year for the removal of snow. The Barber Asphalt Company's price is 42 cents a cubic foot—14 cents less than the price charged by Herbert Tate. The new contract went into effect a week ago Monday. The snow is dumped into the North and East Rivers, and the celerity with which the work is being done is shown by the fact that 299 loads had been dumped at Pier A at 2 o'clock. The contractors say that today they will have 3,000 carts and 6,000 men at work. The dumping is being done from 35 piers, and at each a policeman and an Inspector from the Street Cleaning Department are stationed.

Fifth Avenue now is an ideal sleighing ground, and Central Park is a paradise for drivers. Even in the driving winds of yesterday hundreds of horsemen sat contentedly in their cutters and behind their teams, and at thrilling paces breasted the wind and sleet.

Brooklyn Bridge was really the storm centre as far as this section was concerned in the early morning, and those who crossed it afoot without loss of hats will tell their relatives and friends for many years how they had to cling to cables to save themselves from an involuntary drop into the river. Fierce as was the gale that swung around corners suddenly on the unexpectant wayfarer, swifter and more forceful was the gale that made the bridge wires sing and travelers on it groan.

The steam railroads went ahead undeterred. The trains on all of them started and arrived as near schedule time, the managers said, as they do on balmy days.

SEA DID MUCH DAMAGE.

Brooklyn's South Shore Felt the Storm —City Travel Impeded.

In Brooklyn the storm made street travel both difficult and dangerous until late in the afternoon. During the morning hours the trolley cars merely crawled along, and the great majority of those who are in business in this city were late.

Toward 6 o'clock the travel greatly improved. Thousands of shovelers had been at work, and the sidewalks and crossing for the most part had been cleared. The slippery sidewalks caused many minor accidents, but the police heard of no serious ones.

Postmaster Sullivan suspended the 10 o'clock mail, the 7 o'clock delivery having been delayed by the deep snow. All of the afternoon mails were more or less late.

Along the south shore the storm was felt more seriously. At Coney Island the snow piled itself up in great heaps along Surf Avenue and the Bowery. At the height of the storm in the morning the few inhabitants left there were in great fear of damage to their flimsy structures.

Although the wind was off shore, the breakers came in with terrific force and threatened to complete the destruction made by the storm last October. Considerable more of the beach was washed away, and at 7 o'clock the water had reached back as far as Sea Breeze Avenue and made further inroads about the place where the Ocean Hotel stood before it was moved further in shore, only a few days ago.

Brighton Beach also suffered. Portions of the beach were washed out, and part of the old Seidl music pavilion left standing from the last wash-out floated out to sea. A new channel was cut through to Sheepshead Bay, and not only were the meadows flooded, but Coney Island Creek became a rushing torrent, flooding its banks and threatening more damage to the storm-harassed squatters in the immediate vicinity.

The inhabitants of Gravesend village and near-by places suffered greatly. The sea invaded their cellars, put out their furnace fires, made iceboxes of their houses, and caused discomfort generally. The dwellers on the south shore are looking for more trouble at the next high tide.

SHIPS THAT ARE OVERDUE.

A Number from European Ports Belated—Four Liners Sail.

Sixteen steamships are now due here from European ports. This is an unusually large list, and it contains the names of five vessels that are from two to six days overdue.

The cause, of course, is attributed to the prevailing rough weather at sea, as reported by the Lucania and St. Louis, which came in very late; also by the British steamship Asloun, which arrived yesterday morning, twenty days from Gibraltar, being about five days behind time.

The ship Whickham sailed from Gibraltar the day before the Asloun, and was due, (weather conditions being favorable,) Thursday last. The Manuka, from Gibraltar Nov. 29, was looked for Dec. 12.

The Wells City, from Swansea Nov. 28; Marengo, from Newcastle Nov. 28, and Martello, from Hull Nov. 30, were expected Saturday.

In addition to these, the following steamships would now be due under normal weather conditions:

Weybridge from Penarth, Anapa from Cardiff, Chicago City from Swansea, Critic from Dundee, Edwin from Gibraltar, Friesland from Antwerp, George Heaton from Gibraltar, Norge from Christiansand, and the Philadelphia, Dominic, and Southwold from South American ports.

At Sandy Hook the wind was from the north-northeast yesterday, blowing at a forty-mile rate, with a blinding snowstorm. The observer reported a steamship and two pilotboats anchored inside the Hook for a harbor.

From the Highlands one could barely see beyond the beach, so dense were the clouds of snow.

The Fall River Line steamboat Pilgrim, which was due early yesterday, rounded the Battery a few minutes past 11 A. M.

Four liners booked to sail yesterday ventured out after waiting several hours for more favorable weather. They were the American Line steamship St. Louis, for Southampton; Majestic, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool; Red Star Liner Noordland, for Antwerp, and the Norwegian, of the Allan State Line, for Glasgow. The St. Louis and the Majestic left their piers on time and remained anchored in midstream.

The Morgan Line steamship El Mar, from New Orleans, was the first inward vessel sighted at Sandy Hook during the day. She passed at 3:45 P. M., and shortly afterward the Tauric, from Liverpool, and the Mohawk, from London, were seen inside the bar. These two steamships are only a day or so beyond their regular time.

A scow reported drifting out past Sandy Hook came ashore about two miles south of the Hook at noon. The craft was in good condition. She was marked "F 32."

Dispatches received from points along the beach below the Highlands say that the distressed schooner Grace K. Green has not yet come ashore. When last seen she was drifting to the southward. Telephone connection south of Sandy Hook is interrupted, preventing the receipt of reports from the life savers along the coast.

NATURE OF THE STORM.

Came from the South and Passed Out to Sea.

The dryness of the snow made it drift readily, and was responsible for many beautiful effects. The trees in the parks appeared as if sugar-coated, and old Trinity looked like an ornament prepared for a bride cake, with the age-blackened tombstones standing out from their surroundings of white like so many giant raisins.

It was toward midnight Tuesday when the storm, heralded by a sharp shower of hail, first made its appearance, and by dawn the gale was at its worst. The wind was blowing more than fifty miles an hour, with the snow scurrying before it. It was then a half sleet, which froze as it fell, converting the sidewalks into almost solid sheets of slippery ice, and the early riser was irresistibly reminded of the blizzard of 1888. But if yesterday's storm was a baby blizzard, it was only a weakling.

No long list of disasters and difficulties marked its course, and as the day waned the weather lightened, the storm centre moved out to sea, and the force of the wind moderated to less than thirty miles an hour. The snow ceased to fall, and the fog, which had made traffic across the rivers and along the rivers' fronts tedious and dangerous, lifted.

Movements of the Storm.

The storm broke in the lower Mississippi Valley Monday, and the following day traveled across country and out to sea between Virginia and North Carolina. It turned back with the wind, crossing New Jersey. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon it was central off the New England coast, and was moving out to sea, accompanied by fog, snow, a very low temperature, and a sixty-mile-an-hour wind. The highest rate it reached in this city was fifty-four miles. The diameter of the storm, according to the Weather Bureau measurement, was 1,000 miles.

Chief Griffin of the Western Union Company reported that his company's wires were undamaged, and that there had been no delay in the service. The Postal Company said that they had a few accidents to wires, but nothing of any consequence, while the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company suffered considerably in Harlem, but nothing in the lower part of the city.

The snowfall was confined to the border of the coast, very little having fallen inland. In Western New York no snow fell at all. The wind was from the northeast early in the day, and veered to the northwest as it diminished in violence.

Forecaster Dunn said that the local end of the bad weather would soon pass, and that to-day, though cloudy, will be otherwise pleasant. "Hurricane signals," he said, "are displayed along the entire coast, and will doubtless aid in saving life and property, although we may expect to hear many tales of hard weather from incoming ships. As the storm is right in the path of outgoing vessels, it is extremely dangerous."

Mercury Below Freezing Point.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer registered 23°. In Boston the temperature was 28°, in Buffalo 22°, in Washington 34°, and in Sault Ste. Marie, where it was lowest, the mercury was 10° above zero. Key West, the warmest place in the United States, enjoyed 70°.

Although the storm hardly aspired to blizzard rank, it was fairly entitled to precedence among the atmospheric disturbances of the year. The snow fell steadily until past noon, and until the early evening little flurries made themselves evident every now and then. The moderated wind was stiff enough to make walking against it arduous, and the use of umbrellas was impossible. Along the river front great caution was observed by the pilots of the smaller craft, and the larger vessels, warned by the Weather Bureau predictions, had made all snug in preparation of heavy weather.

Traffic across the Brooklyn and Jersey ferries was considerably impeded, and most of the down-town offices were late in beginning business because of the difficulties of travel encountered by clerks and chiefs. The boats from Jersey City ran about fifteen minutes behind schedule time, and the Brooklyn boats made no attempt at regularity.

While the fog was thickest, the Roosevelt Ferry to Williamsburg was stopped, and the Twenty-third Street boats started on twenty-minute, instead of on ten-minute, headway. The Staten Island boats landing directly in the teeth of the northwest gale were unable to make their docks by wheel and steam. The piers were protected by spring lines, and the ferryboats were warped to their bridges.

No Damage on the Jersey Coast.

Except for the high tides Tuesday night the storm did little or no damage along the Jersey coast. The change in the wind caused the sea to abate and the force of the waves during the night was not great. By last evening the sea had almost entirely subsided.

The high tides widened and deepened the inlet which was formed a month ago causing Sandy Hook to become an island. No damage was done at Long Branch nor at Asbury Park.

In all the New Jersey cities near the coast there were falls of snow accompanied by high winds.

Long Island Trains Delayed.

Trains on the Long Island Railroad were bothered by the snow, which drifted into all the cuts. Even the mail trains were late. The condition was worst on the eastern end of the island. The engineers had to run slowly, because of the blinding snow that was driven into their faces. In many cases trains had to lay aside and wait for other trains, and then double engines, shift passengers, and drive through the great drifts.

Trackman Killed, Others Hurt.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—A passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad about 10 o'clock this morning ran into a gang of Italian laborers, who were shoveling snow from the tracks near Waverly. A blinding snowstorm prevailed at the time. Morianto Daninon was killed, and several others were injured.

Death Due to Exposure.

Emanuel Schider, sixty-five years old, of 1,653 Lexington Avenue, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the house of a relative, at 440 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The cause of death is said to be rheumatism of the heart. It is thought that exposure to the storm brought on the attack.

KILLED DURING THE STORM.

Blinded by the Snow James Cully Was Run Over by a Train.

There was a fatal accident attributable to the storm yesterday, although not actually caused by it. James Cully, a foreman for the elevated railroad company, was run over and killed while at work on the Ninth Avenue track, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. He was in charge of a gang of men clearing away the snow at daybreak, when an engine with twelve empty cars came along. Blinded and deafened by the confusion of the storm, the men ran different ways to escape. All but Cully got away. He was run down and torn to pieces.

One of the men notified the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and the mutilated body was gathered together and taken to the station to await the orders of the Coroner.

About two hours later, James Gillespie, a fireman of Engine Company 34, going home to his breakfast, saw a human face, sightless and horrifying, in the snow at Forty-first Street and Ninth Avenue. "Look," he said to his companion. "There's a man frozen to death on the street. Let's pull him out of the snow."

He reached into the snow for the body as he spoke, but there was no body. With trembling lips, he said: "It's only a head." But there was no head; only a face, maimed and horrible; forehead, nose, and chin intact; nothing else. Almost fainting, the two men took their ghastly find to the police station, there to learn that it was part of the remains of Cully.

Cully lived at 123 West Twenty-sixth Street, with his mother and three sisters. He was thirty-nine years old and had been for seven years in the service of the railroad company.

DINNER TO GOV.-ELECT BLACK.

Republicans of All Shades of Belief Guests of F. S. Witherbee.

Frank S. Witherbee, member of the Republican State Committee from Essex County, gave a dinner at his city residence, 4 Fifth Avenue, to Governor-elect Frank S. Black last night. Republicans of prominence of all shades of belief were among the guests. Such a gathering has not been seen since the notable "harmony" dinner given by Gov. Morton at the Executive Mansion in Albany last winter.

The guests were Governor-elect Black, Lieutenant Governor-elect Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, Mayor William L. Strong, State Chairman Charles W. Hackett, County Chairman Edward Lauterbach, Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Elihu Root, W. M. K. Olcott, Frank H. Platt, Lispenard Stewart, E. D. Arnold, and Dr. E. H. Peaslee.

Governor-elect Black reached this city from Washington about 4 o'clock. Mrs. Black was with him. It is expected that he will send his resignation as Representative in Congress to Gov. Morton in a few days and will not return to Congress.

He said he could not discuss the criticisms which have been made in the newspapers of those he had selected as members of his staff. The members were in the city yesterday and headed by C. Whitney Tillinghast, who is to be the Adjutant General, they went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and greeted Mr. Black on his arrival there. Frederick P. Morris, named as the next Paymaster General, who was once dismissed from the National Guard, was on hand. William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay, a member of the State Committee, and one of Mr. Morris's backers, was also at the hotel. He had a conference with Mr. Black with reference to Mr. Morris and his qualifications for a position on the Governor's staff. Mr. Youngs declined to say what Mr. Black's attitude would be on the question of retaining Mr. Morris.

"How do you feel over the prospect?" he was asked.

"Gay as a lark," he said.

Mr. Black said he had read some of the criticisms on his appointments. He did not think he had named any more aides than the law allows.

Mr. Black expects to meet Gov. Morton to-day. Unless the Governor should be in this city, Mr. Black will go to Albany. One subject to be discussed will be the appointment of a Railroad Commissioner to succeed Samuel A. Beardsley. Gov. Morton insists that his private secretary, Col. Ashley W. Cole, who everybody says would make a good Commissioner, shall have the place. Gov. Morton is said to be determined in his position in favor of Col. Cole. He suits the Republican leaders. The trouble is the place was promised to George W. Dunn of Binghamton.

The men who will compose Gov. Black's staff met at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday morning and organized. They elected C. Whitney Tillinghast, President; Gen. Howard Carroll, Treasurer, and Harrison B. Moore, Secretary.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
OUR CHRISTMAS STORY
is of interest to wide-awake housekeepers, who are constantly finding new surprises among our bargains. Every day new features are added, and at the lowest prices.
Fine Imported French Couch Covers,
(FRINGED ALL AROUND,)
$3.50.
We are certainly doing our part to make Christmas shopping a pleasure. Do yours by selecting without delay in order to get the choicest colorings.
"Long Credit" means select now and pay with the New Year's purse.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

Why Not a Music Box
FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT?
A visit to our establishment will convince you that these delightful instruments are much lower in price than ever before.
Small music boxes for children from 25c. up. Larger sizes, playing 6 to 12 TUNES, from $6.00 up.
Music boxes, playing any number of tunes, from $25.00 to $1,500.00.
Musical Beer Mugs,
Decanters,
Albums, etc.
Swiss Carvings and Cuckoo Clocks.
JACOT & SON,
39 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
Open Evenings.

DERBY DESKS
The Desk that can be depended upon — The most Carefully Constructed Desk—The Desk with a reputation—
Always the standard for comparison!
The Derby.
Catalogue on Application.
114 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

CHICAGO'S FLEECED ANNUALLY.

Street Cleaning Contracts That Made Boodle Aldermen.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—It is understood that some of the members of the City Council are preparing to take advantage of the opportunity they expect will be afforded by the expiration of the street-cleaning and garbage contracts, Jan. 1, to get thousands of dollars out of the city and pave the way for their re-election.

Their hope is that the contracts may not be renewed or reawarded until April 1, leaving the months of January, February, and March to be covered by the letting of business to favorites at big prices, and with the understanding that little work need be done. The favorites, having the business, naturally would be pledged to support those to whom they should be indebted to secure re-elections.

The city in former years has lost a good deal of money through such arrangements, in some years as much as $200,000.

Alderman Harlan, at the last Council meeting, introduced an order directing the Commissioner of Health and the Superintendent of Street and Alley Cleaning to advertise at once for bids for the removal of the garbage for the year 1897. The ordinance also directed that the bids and amounts of the proposals, together with the names of the respective bidders, be reported to the Council by the Commissioner of Health forthwith. It further ordered that should it become necessary to make any temporary arrangements for the removal of garbage and refuse for the period between Dec. 31, 1896, and the date when contracts for the year 1897 shall take effect, the payments to be made by the city for such temporary work in no case should exceed the pro rata proportion of the amounts paid or contracted to be paid by the city under the garbage contracts for the year 1896.

The city, by neglecting to let its garbage and street-cleaning contracts before April 1, spends daily the first three months of the year almost $3,000, and at the same time suffers in the character of the work performed.

HAWAII FEARS

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) asked immediate consideration of a resolution providing for an investigation by a sub-committee of the Committee on Naval Affairs into the alleged defects of the battleship Texas. On objection by Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) the resolution was referred to the committee without action.

The Senate bill to refer the claim of the owners of the brig Tally-Ho for damages by collision with the United States ship Pinta, in Boston Harbor, in 1883, to the Court of Claims for judgment, was passed. About $20,000 is involved in the claim.

A bill to pay the expenses incurred by W. T. McKenzie in two contests for a seat in the House from the Seventh District of Virginia in the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, was called up by Mr. Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) and, objection being made to its immediate consideration, it was referred by agreement to the Committee on Elections No. 1.

The President's veto of the bill granting a pension to Nancy G. Allabach, which the Senate passed yesterday over the President's objections, was read and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Army Appropriation Bill.

On motion of Mr. Hull (Rep., La.) the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) in the chair, to consider the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Hull made a brief explanation of the provisions of the bill.

These make an increase in the appropriation for the pay of the army. That for the current year has been found to be about $200,000 short. Reductions have been made in the Subsistence Department, $7,500; Quartermaster's Department, $200,000; Medical Department, $5,300; Signal Service, $3,000.

The provision extending from twenty to thirty days the period in which the Paymaster General may examine Paymasters' accounts, recommended by the committee, was stricken out on a point of order that it was new legislation.

The same point was made by Mr. Little (Dem., Ark.,) against the provision abandoning and transferring the Hot Springs Army Hospital to the Interior Department, and the point was sustained.

In a subsequent discussion, Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) gave the history of the improvement at Hot Springs, stating that when it came to getting an appropriation for assumed Government purposes, private parties benefiting to the greater extent, the people of Hot Springs, Ark., were unequaled the whole country over.

Hot Springs Hospital.

Mr. Hull sought to obtain the object desired by the provision inserted by the committee by an amendment declaring that no part of the money appropriated by the section should be applied to the support of the Hot Springs hospital.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) said the proposition involved only the right and power of the House to restrict and limit expenditures and did not change existing law. The principle had been so often invoked and sustained that he should dislike to see a ruling that would do away with the principle. Were that done, he was afraid it might lead to a decision some time that because an object was authorized by existing law the House must appropriate for it, and to the full amount, whether it wanted it or not.

Mr. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) supporting the position of Mr. Dingley, recalled that the famous Wilmot proviso was added, under the same conditions as Mr. H...'s amendment, to the bill appropriating $2,000,000 to enable the United States to negotiate a treaty of peace with Mexico, and received its name because it was a proviso limiting the expenditure of the money. So, too, at the time of the Kansas border troubles, a proviso was added to the Army Appropriation bill that no part of the money therein appropriated should be expended in enforcing the laws of the bogus Legislature of that State. Despite these arguments and decisions quoted by the gentleman, Chairman Hopkins said he must differ from the supporters of the amendment, and held that, inasmuch as the hospital was authorized by law and appropriations were made for its support, the amendment proposed a change of law, and he must rule it out of order.

Sustained the Chair.

From this ruling Mr. Hull appealed, and the committee—69 to 50—sustained the Chair.

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) moved that the appropriation be expended at hospitals except that at Hot Springs.

This was also ruled out of order, and another appeal was taken by Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa.) The appeal was submitted to the committee after considerable discussion, in which the point was made by Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) that the general appropriation which the amendment sought to limit was not yet enacted into law, and, therefore, the amendment could not by any means be a change of law.

By a vote of 57 to 84 the committee reversed the ruling of the Chair and adopted Mr. Parker's amendment, which cuts the Hot Springs hospital out of participation in the appropriation for maintenance of hospitals.

The bill was reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

On the adoption of the amendment cutting out the Hot Springs hospital, Mr. Little demanded a separate vote. It was announced—Yeas, 75; nays, 42—and Mr. Little made the point of no quorum. The Speaker counted 155 members present—not a quorum, and at 4:10 o'clock the House adjourned till to-morrow.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Its Friends Working to Bring It Before the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The friends of the Nicaragua Canal bill do not propose that it shall slumber indefinitely upon the House calendar. A petition addressed to the Speaker, asking that a day be set aside for its consideration, was circulated to-day by Mr. Doolittle of Washington. At 4 o'clock it had received the signatures of more than 200 Republican and 50 Democratic members of the House. Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania, who is a member of the sub-committee that drafted the measure, predicts that, if it is called up, it will have a practically unanimous vote in its favor.

The argument used by the supporters of the measure is, that it does not call on the Government for an appropriation, but simply requires the Government's guarantee of the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds. The Government, on the other hand, is amply protected from loss by a payment into the Treasury of stock equaling the amount of bonds guaranteed, and, in addition, is to be given a mortgage on the plant as the work progresses.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Five bills authorizing officers of the United States to accept medals from foreign Governments were reported by Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) who asked unanimous consent to have them considered and passed. Objection was made by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) and the bills were placed on the calendar.

The joint resolution for the payment of the December salaries of Congressional employes on the 18th of December was passed.

A bill to extend the time for the building of a bridge across the Missouri River at Lexington, Mo., was passed.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon) introduced a bill to amend the law which gives preference in civil appointments to men who served in the war of the rebellion, by extending its provisions to men who served in any Indian war. He explained the purpose of the bill and had it referred.

Pension Appropriation Bill.

The Pension Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, said he desired to make some observation touching the matter of pension frauds. He expressed his appreciation of the present administration of the Pension Bureau, and said that the man at the head of that great department of the Government was desirous not only of administering the pension laws generously and justly, but that his sympathies were with the men and women seeking the recognition of the Government. He had been very much surprised in listening to the reading of the President's message that that high official had not yet disabused his mind of the idea that pensioners were men of rascally tendencies. He read some extracts from the President's message, and from newspaper criticism of them, and said that in his judgment these continued attacks of the Executive on the pensioners of the Government, and the President's continued assertions that the roll of pensioners was not a roll of honor, should cease. He was sure that Congress would never indorse such sentiments as he had read from the President's message, but would grant to the men who had fought for the Government all that the Government had solemnly pledged to them. Brief remarks in the same line were made by Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) and then the bill was passed without amendment.

The net sum appropriated for pensions, exclusive of other expenses, is $140,000,000.

The Senate bill to quiet titles and possession with respect to certain unconfirmed and located private land claims in Louisiana was taken from the calendar, explained by Mr. Blanchard (Dem., La.,) as applying to some 80,000 acres of land, each claim averaging 280 acres, and was passed.

Dingley Tariff Bill.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) called up Mr. Allen's resolution of last week for the consideration of the Dingley bill, and addressed the Senate. He characterized that bill as one of the most extraordinary ever introduced into Congress. It was extraordinary not only in its provisions, but in the manner of its birth and inception. The Administration, protesting that there was no deficit in the Treasury, had suggested the necessity of some legislation looking to relief from financial embarrassment, and the House of Representatives had proceeded to the passage of the Dingley Tariff bill, for which there had been no administrative demand, but which, on the contrary, had been pronounced entirely unnecessary. It had not been asked for by the wool interest or by the iron interest.

Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) to whose views and statements in regard to the duty on tinplate Mr. Vest had alluded, declared that the rates now existing under the so-called Wilson-Gorman bill were more protective on the whole iron and steel schedule than they had been under the McKinley act, when passed, owing to the changes in business which had since taken place.

Mr. Vest reminded Mr. Aldrich that that Senator had insisted on a duty of 2-10 cents a pound on tinplate in the McKinley act, and had opposed the reduction of that rate by 1 cent a pound in the Wilson bill. But under that reduced rate the domestic production of tinplate had increased enormously, and the price of tinplate had fallen very much. He had read the other day an interview at Canton, Ohio, in which the President-elect had accounted for the increased production and the reduced price by ascribing it to the use of natural oil for fuel in Indiana. The fact was, however, that out of seventy-seven new tinplate factories in the United States, there were only five in Indiana. These facts, Mr. Vest asserted, could not be answered except by a surrender on the part of the Senator from Rhode Island and his associates that the enormous duties in the McKinley act were not necessary to the domestic manufacturers of the United States. As to the Dingley bill, Mr. Vest declared that it was clearly impossible of administration.

The "horizontal" bill of 1894 had been simplicity itself compared with it. The Dingley bill re-enacted the McKinley act, and, in order to determine a rate of duty under it, it would be necessary to consult not only the new bill, but the Wilson act and the McKinley act and the market prices.

Mr. Vest turned his attention to the wool question, and quoted woolen manufacturers as saying that even with free raw wool and under the duties in the Wilson act no importation of foreign woolen goods could take place. The rates were practically prohibitory. He also quoted Mr. Lawrence, whom he termed "the Shepherd King of Ohio," as saying that the enormous duty imposed on raw wool by the McKinley act had not benefited the woolgrowers of the United States.

Election Results.

Referring to the late election, Mr. Vest said that the people had been told that if Mr. McKinley were elected prosperity would shine upon the country and confidence would be restored. Had prosperity, he asked, come? Had confidence been restored? It had been restored; and what was the result? The people were buying neither domestic nor foreign goods. Did Senators expect that by increasing the tariff rates more money would be put into the pockets of the people? Did Senators expect that they would give to the people greater ability to buy by increasing their taxes? Speaking of Secretary Carlisle's estimate of the amount of money in circulation, Mr. Vest characterized it as a "moss-grown lie," and he declared that the only relief which could be given to the country—as much as it might be derided, or as much as he might be charged with being a lunatic and Anarchist and repudiator—was by giving more money to the country.

"No country," he continued emphatically, "can be prosperous with an increasing population and a decreasing volume of money. You have now got a system which congests the money of the country. This issue cannot be smothered by abuse and ridicule. The man who thinks that this last election has terminated the struggle is unfit to legislate for a free people. He knows nothing about the great popular impulses and the heart throbs which go through the people of this whole Union. If we are Anarchists and lunatics when we ask that the mints be open to the free coinage of silver, then this country is lost, because there were 6,499,000 American freemen who stamped themselves as lunatics and Anarchists at the election in November last. William J. Bryan, this 'boy orator,' who has been caricatured and slandered and ridiculed, polled 47 1-10 per cent. of the entire vote, and the McKinley popular majority was barely 600,000 in a poll of over 14,000,000. If there be in this country over 6,000,000 Anarchists and lunatics and enemies of the country's welfare, God help the Republic and free institutions; we are lost. But it is a vile slander. The men who voted for Bryan are honest and patriotic and law-abiding; and we do not propose to be ridiculed out of what we believe right and just.

"We are for equality. We want no monopoly, no class legislation, no exclusive bounties. This system of a gold standard is the vilest monopoly ever maintained in the brain of mortal man. I do not care to say more of the last election than that, in my opinion, it was a parody on popular government and on free institutions. I am curious to know what will be the result of the investigation proposed under the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Allen. I would like to understand why, in those new and growing States of Texas and the West there has been no increase of population in four years, while in the old and finished and completed States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois there has been an enormous increase, such as was never found before in any census of the United States.

Alleged Corruption at St. Louis.

"I am constrained to believe that the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Chandler, was correct when he declared that the St. Louis Convention was honeycombed with corruption, and that the delegates were bought and sent there for the sole purpose of nominating McKinley. This was no mere ebullition of zeal for Mr. Reed; for the Senator from New Hampshire afterward, in a deliberate letter, reiterated the charge and declared that every word which he had uttered in regard to the composition of the St. Louis Convention was true. The average American citizen, when he hears from such high Republican authority that the convention which nominated the candidate of the Republican Party was procured by money and that the delegates were sent there by the use of money, is very apt to continue to inquire how the stream which comes from so corrupt a source can be called pure."

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) controverted some of Mr. Vest's statements as to the prosperity of American woolen manufacturers and declared that there never was a time when that industry was so depressed and unsatisfactory. Petitions, he said, were coming to the Senate every day imploring Congress to give relief to that industry.

At this stage of the discussion the morning hour expired and the unfinished business—the Immigration bill—was laid before the Senate. The tariff discussion, however, having been fairly started by Mr. Vest, was continued and was participated in by Senators Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) and Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon.)

Senators Make Merry.

In the course of it Mr. Vest spoke of the Dingley bill as being dead and "consigned to the tomb of the Capulets," while to an allusion as to President Cleveland being the leader of the Senator from Missouri Mr. Vest immediately interposed the correction: "No, sir; my former leader." [Laughter.]

Mr. Mills created a laugh by describing how, out of his coat, the cloth of which was manufactured in New England, he had drawn several long horsehairs, which had been worked in as a substitute for wool; and the hilarity was increased when Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa,) suggested that the horsehairs had been put in by the tailor to stiffen the collar. Mr. Gear also denied the statements of Senators Vest and Mills that domestic wool had gone up in price since wool was placed on the free list, and said that in Iowa wool which had sold at from 19 to 21 cents a pound under the McKinley act had been selling this year at 11 cents a pound.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) also took a hand in the discussion. If the Dingley bill were, as Mr. Vest had said, in the tomb of the Capulets, why, he asked, should time be wasted in talking about it? When Senator Allen's resolution for a committee of inquiry should be before the Senate it would be his (Mr. Chandler's) pleasure and duty to define his position in connection with the proposed investigation as to the use of money in the late election.

Mr. Allen asked Mr. Chandler whether it was the settled purpose on the Republican side of the Chamber to pass the Dingley bill.

It Depends on Allen.

Mr. Chandler replied that that would depend almost entirely on the action of the Senator from Nebraska himself. If that Senator were sincere in having the bill taken up, and would get rid of the silver obstruction to its passage, he had no doubt that it could be passed. He thought that the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Missouri ought to define their position and tell the Senate whether they had come, instructed by the results of the late election, to help pass through the Senate a bill to fill the Treasury of the United States and to protect American industry.

Mr. Allen repeated his question and was asked by Mr. Chandler whether he would vote against the free-silver amendment to the Dingley bill, to which Mr. Allen responded that he would not be guilty of such a lack of intelligence.

Mr. Chandler asked Mr. Allen if he did not know that with the free-silver amendment it would be impossible to pass the Dingley bill.

"No, I do not," Mr. Allen replied, "as the Senator from New Hampshire has declared himself a bimetallist [Laughter] and as several other Senators have declared themselves bimetallists."

"The Senator knows very well," said Mr. Chandler, "that this bill cannot pass unless the Republicans of the Senate are helped by some of the Palmer Democrats or by some of the Bryan Democrats or by some of the Populists."

"I do not think that the Dingley bill is dead," Mr. Allen remarked. "The assertion that it was consigned to the tomb of the Capulets was a mere poetic license on the part of the Senator from Missouri."

Senator Allen's Position.

Mr. Allen went on to say that, instead of having an extra session of Congress, the most sensible thing that Congress could do was to adjourn, and not to convene for two years, and let the country have some rest. The Senator from New Hampshire knew very well that there was some reasonable prospect of the present Chief Executive signing the Dingley bill, if passed. The President had committed himself to the Republican doctrine of gold monometallism, and laughed at the great joint victory at the late election. Was it not possible, Mr. Allen asked, sarcastically, that there was Republican influence enough in the two houses to induce "His Excellency" to sign a permanent tariff act?

"With a free-silver amendment?" Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) queried.

"The President of the United States," Mr. Allen replied, "has become a Republican. I would like to hear the Senator from New Hampshire point out the difference between the political principles which the President advocates to-day, and the principles advocated by the Republican Party. You would have to put a tag on the principles of the Republican Party and a tag on the principles of Grover Cleveland before you could distinguish them apart." [Laughter.]

"So far as the free coinage of silver in this country is concerned," said Mr. Gallinger, "I think the Senator is correct."

"It seems," Mr. Allen added, "that the President is a convert to Republicanism. He has no party of his own. He lost control of the Democratic Party at Chicago last Fall, and has now a following of barely 125,000 voters in the United States calling themselves 'gold Democrats.' I assume, therefore, that the President has gone over, body and soul—and that includes a good deal—to the Republican Party. Why would he not, then, under these circumstances, sign a moderate tariff bill?"

Sherman on the Deficiency.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) addressed the Senate briefly but passsionately. The deficiency in the revenue, he declared, was almost a crime. It was the first duty of Congress to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government. How to raise the money to pay these expenses and to carry on the operations of the Government was a question on which the two parties were entirely apart—one believing that duties should be levied on imported goods, but only for revenue, and the other believing that the duties should be so levied as to raise revenue and to encourage domestic manufactures. The result had been that, on account of this dispute, the Government had been for several years expending more than its receipts. That state of things was a disgrace to Congress, and ought to be put a stop to whenever the opportunity offered.

Mr. Sherman called attention to the fact that the public debt had been reduced from 1866 until the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's last Administration by $1,580,000,000 and that since then it had been increased by $265,000,000. That increase, he said, was not the fault of Mr. Cleveland, but was the fault of the existing tariff law. There was no doubt about that. Even if the rates in the existing tariff law were apparently high enough, the difficulty was that the duties were ad valorem instead of specific.

He (Mr. Sherman) would have the Senate proceed to the consideration of any tariff law that would increase the revenues of the Government—he did not care whether it was in the shape of import duties or internal revenue taxes. He repeated that it was a shame and a disgrace that in a time of profound peace the Government had on account of insufficient revenue to issue bonds. That was a reproach to Congress, and the same thing would be a reproach to any Government in Europe. "Therefore," he continued, "I do not care in what form it comes or on whose motion, I am willing to take up the Dingley bill. The first thing to be done is to provide an increase of revenue, so that the incoming Administration may not be compelled to go into debt every year."

Mr. Vest remarked that the Treasury statement this morning showed $126,000,000 in the Treasury over and above the gold reserve, and asked Mr. Sherman what was to be done with all that money.

Mr. Sherman made a reply which was not clearly responsive to the question, and added that he was willing to have the Dingley bill taken up and passed, as it would provide enough revenue temporarily. He commented upon the free-silver amendment put on that bill and said that it was a most cowardly evasion of a great and important duty. That free-silver amendment had been introduced in order to defeat the Dingley bill. It had no place in the bill and no connection with it. It had been put there to prevent action in passing the bill.

Teller in the Debate.

Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) made his way into the discussion and declared positively that it had been well known that if every Republican Senator voted for the Dingley bill it would have still lacked one of a majority, and that it was the merest pretense for anybody to say that he had expected that bill to become a law. It had not been introduced to be passed, and was not a fit bill to pass. The Republican Party, he continued, was about to come into power. He would not be tempted now to express an opinion as to how it had secured that power. Some other time he would probably do so. It was coming into power with the promise and pledge to the American people that the distressed condition of affairs which had existed for many years would disappear with the coming in of the Republican Party. If the era of confidence had struck the country, he (Mr. Teller) had failed to observe it. The Republican Party had a duty to do to the American people, and it would not do it by talking about the Dingley bill, unless it said to the country that that was the bill which it wanted. He declared emphatically that the Dingley bill would never become a law, and that there was not a man on the floor who did not know it. Why, therefore, he asked, should the Senate spend time over it?

Mr. Chandler remarked, with a point of sarcasm, that Republican Senators had not begun the discussion, but that it had been got up by the Senator from Nebraska, (Mr. Allen,) who had tried, with the Senator from Colorado, to elect Mr. Bryan.

"And I am not sure," Mr. Teller broke in, "that we did not elect him." [Laughter.]

Mr. Teller repeated his assertion that the Dingley bill had not been introduced to be passed, and that it was understood when it was introduced that it could not be passed. It was introduced for a political purpose and to get in a political advantage.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) said that it had never occurred to him that the Dingley bill was not to be passed, in an honest fashion and for an honest purpose, if Republican Senators could do it.

Mr. Teller asserted that the Dingley bill was a political movement to distract the attention of the American people from the financial question.

Gorman's Opinion.

Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) agreed with Mr. Teller in the last statement, and said that the Dingley bill, even if it had become a law, would not have improved the condition of the Treasury, and that it was unjust and unequal.

"The Presidential election," he added, "has passed. The combinations of men and interests made in that campaign are now matters of history. Republican Senators have not the power to pass such a monstrosity as the Dingley bill. You have no time or inclination to remodel it and make it a Republican measure; and it is trifling with the business interests of the country to hold out a hope, by continuous debate here, that some action will be taken on the bill, when everybody knows that action is impossible."

Mr. Hale expressed the hope that the Senate and country would take notice, from the statements made by Senators Gorman and Teller, of the difficulties under which the Republican Party in the Senate labored. There was no use in fighting for a bill the passage of which was clearly impossible. He agreed with Mr. Gorman in saying that it would be the business of the Republican Party at an early session of Congress—and the earlier the better—to take up the whole tariff subject and secure a protective measure, moderate in its terms, but sufficient to give revenue to the Government or to properly protect American industries.

Mr. Gorman: "You have succeeded—I will not say how—in securing the responsibility. But you know that you cannot accomplish anything substantial at this session of Congress. You ought, therefore, to stop this discussion and prevent the upturning of the business interests of the country."

Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.): "The Senator from Maryland is quite right. We never have had a chance to pass the Dingley bill in the Senate, and we have less chance now than ever."

Mr. Sherman: "I am inclined to think that, in view of the statements as to the impossibility of passing the Dingley bill, we ought not to waste any more time about it. We are not disposed to attempt impossibilities."

That was the last word of the important discussion, and the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned until to-morrow.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Chapman L. Anderson, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi; Francis F. Claussen, Assayer of the Mint at New Orleans; B. K. Kimberly, Receiver of Public Moneys at Denver; George H. Paul, Second Assistant Engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service. The Senate also confirmed appointments of graduates of the Naval Academy as Ensigns and Assistant Engineers in the navy.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

—The House Committee on Agriculture has completed the Agricultural bill. It will carry an appropriation of about $2,300,000—about the same as for the current year. No appropriation for seeds to be distributed by members of Congress was asked for by the Secretary, but the committee inserted this item.

—Representative Johnson of California yesterday introduced a bill to increase the pay of army and navy musicians and make chief bandmasters Second Lieutenants in the army and Junior Lieutenants in the navy.

COXEY AS A FINANCIER.

He Presents His Non-Interest Bond Bill to the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—"General" J. S. Coxey of Massillon, Ohio, was a visitor to-day at the Capitol. He explained that he had seen a United Associated Presses dispatch in which the announcement was made that the House Committee on Banking and Currency desired information from experts in finance to aid in the preparation of a new banking bill. Coxey had with him an attractively printed pamphlet containing an elaborate argument in support of his non-interest bond bill, fac similes of the Treasury notes which it is proposed to issue under that law, and the full text of the hearing given to him in the Fifty-third Congress by a sub-committee, of which Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, the late Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was Chairman.

When the Banking and Currency Committee finished its session this morning, Coxey entered the room and introduced himself to the Chairman, Mr. Walker of Massachusetts. The latter greeted Coxey pleasantly. The leader of the Commonweal movement then stated the purpose of his call, which was to furnish Mr. Walker a copy of the pamphlet and make clear the non-interest bond scheme. Mr. Walker asked a few questions for information, and at the close of their brief interview promised that the pamphlet should be submitted to the full committee with the other data which is now being accumulated.

Coxey expressed his gratification at Mr. Walker's courtesy, and left the Capitol a little later to take the afternoon train to Philadelphia.

JOINS HANDS WITH CHANDLER.

Macfarlane Will Attack the Joint Traffic Association To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The United States District Attorney of the Southern District of New York, who recently initiated proceedings to break up the Joint Traffic Association, will have a hearing to-morrow before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, of which Senator Cullom is Chairman.

He comes before the committee by invitation of Senator Chandler, who is industriously moving for a Congressional investigation into that particular railroad combination and against trusts in general.

He is expected to tell all he knows, and it is understood that the hearing will be confidential.

Military Order of Foreign Wars.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 16.—The annual meeting of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was held at the Hartford Club this afternoon. The following officers were elected: Commander—Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford; Vice Commander—A. Floyd Delafield, Noroton; Secretary—The Rev. Henry N. Wayne, New Britain; Treasurer—Erastus Gay, Farmington; Chaplain—The Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Lyons Plains; Registrar—Samuel F. Barlow; Companions of the Council—Col. Henry C. Morgan, Col. W. E. A. Bulkeley, Frederick J. Huntington. The annual dinner was served at the club.

OUR EXPORTS INCREASING.

The Balance of Trade in Our Favor for the Last Eleven Months.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of November, 1896, and during the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1896, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows:

November, 1896, $109,091,937; 1895, $87,312,581.

Eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1896, $888,680,369; 1895, $739,468,300.

In November, 1896, the exports exceeded the imports by $59,053,885. In November, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $23,967,764. During the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1896, the excess of exports over imports was $266,086,769, and the excess of imports over exports for the corresponding period of the preceding year was $7,137,281.

In November, 1896, the imports of gold exceeded the exports $6,924,148, and during the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1896, the excess of imports over exports was $43,860,498. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1896, was $44,985,015.

Lost Her Propeller at Sea.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 16.—The British steamer British Empire, from Boston Nov. 22 for London, arrived here to-day towing the British steamer Hazelmoor, from Shields Nov. 24 for Baltimore, which had lost her propeller. The accident to the Hazelmoor occurred 1,000 miles west of Fastnet. After losing her propeller she started to return under sail, and reached the west coast of Ireland, when she was taken in tow by the British Empire.

To Launch the Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Lewis Nixon, the Elizabethport (N. J.) shipbuilder, visited the Navy Department to-day to announce his readiness to launch the gunboat Annapolis at 9 A. M. Wednesday, the 23d inst., and to suggest that a young lady representing the Maryland capital be invited to christen the vessel.

Beginning Dec. 19, open evenings until Christmas.

Silverware.
Toilet goods, desk furnishings, many small novelties, table wares of all kinds.

Gold Jewelry.
A large, varied stock not confined to expensive goods.

Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Diamonds—the choicest stones, artistically set.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
Madison Square.

NOVELTIES IN STERLING SILVER,
Distinctive in design and moderate in price, and
WARES,
large and small, especially appropriate for CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
THE WALLACE CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
Fifth Ave., bet. 26th & 27th Sts

Hood's Pills
Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, &c. Price, 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Still a unique variety of odd fancies, at factory prices.

AT WANAMAKER'S

FURS—COSTLY AND CHEAP

Two great outlets enable us to buy the costliest Fur Garments at very moderate prices. The weather down to date has hurt the Furriers and has helped the consumers. You take your dividends to-day.

Chinchilla Collarettes, 12 in. deep, $42.50; regular $65.
Dark mink Cape, full sweep, 24 in. deep, $65; well worth $100.
Persian Lamb Capes, extra choice skins, 27 in., $70; retail value, $126.
Dark sable mink Cape, very choice, 30 in. long, 122 in. sweep, $125; late price $175.
Seal Skin Jackets, skins carefully selected, $175; furrier's value, $275.
Russian Sable Cape, 35 complete skins, $1,000; the skins alone are worth more than our price for garment.

CHILDREN'S FURS

White Angora, round Muff and Boa, $3.
Opossum, fancy Pocket Muff and Collar, natural color, $2.
Electric Seal, $3.75 to $5.25.
American Ermine, $1.75.
Nutria Beaver, round Muff and Boa, $6.
White Thibet, round Muff and Boa, $6.
Black Thibet, round Muff and Boa, $7.50.
A large assortment of fancy flat Muffs, in Beaver, Persian, Krimmer, Opossum, from $2.75 to $10.

FURS LOW PRICED AND CHEAP

By means of a big operation we have secured a large variety of Fur Neckwear that can be sold at lower prices than have been named anywhere this season. Real bargains, well worth careful attention.

At $1.75—Animal Scarfs, straight, mounted head and claws; in mink, opossum, colors natural, black and brown; electric seal; goods made to sell from $3.50 to $5.
At $3.25—Cluster Scarfs in brown and black opossum, ten tails.
At $4.50—Electric Seal Cluster Scarfs, ten tails.
At $6—Mink Cluster Scarfs, ten tails; regular $10 goods.
At $3—Marten Scarfs, straight, natural color; mounted head and six tails; goods made to sell at $5.50.
At $9.50—Collarettes made of French Persianne; 10 in. deep; regular $15 grade.
At $18—Collarettes in combination of electric seal and French Beaver, 12 in. deep.
At $23—Collarettes of fine electric seal; Persian lamb yoke; ten sable tails; 12 in. sweep.
At $2.75—Brown opossum Muffs, regular $5 goods.
At $6—Alaska Sable Muffs.
At $7—Mink Muffs, 3 stripes.
At $2.50—Astrakhan Fur Muffs.

Every sort of Sleighs and Sleds for Boys, Girls and Babies, 75c to $6.
Second shipment rich Cut Glassware open this morning at half prices.
Books. The most popular Book store in New York at your service.
Have you read the December "Book News?"
Wanamaker Great Coats, $16.50 to $22.50. Weather beaters. And all other sorts.
"The Story of a Happy Christmas." Tableaux, third floor. Have you seen it?
Open evenings until Christmas.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

It Pays To Buy MILLER LAMPS
because they give the best light, are beautiful, clean, simple, convenient, safe, and made the best. Every one guaranteed. A thousand to select from for house, store, church, etc., and for
CHRISTMAS and WEDDING GIFTS.
If not for sale by dealers you can buy at our store or by mail from catalogue we mail.
MILLER Bicycle Lanterns are the BEST
Our Fine Brass and Onyx Tables are Beautiful.
EDWARD MILLER & CO. Manufacturers Established 1849
28 and 30 West Broadway, New York.
For cool weather buy a "Miller" oil heater.

MAZAMA: A delicious breakfast Cereal. Fifteen cents worth, when cooked provides 23 lbs. of perfect Food.
HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th Av

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mains: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month.....$1.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Year.....$10.00
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—National Guard Benefit—1:00.
AMERICAN—Cleopatra—8:15.
BIJOU—The Gay Mr. Lightfoot—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:30.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—King Richard III.—8:15. Matinée—Beau Brummel—2:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Good Thing—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Bohemia—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Road to the Heart—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Trilby—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Fair—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Concert—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—Myles Aroon—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Rogue's Comedy—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1896.

SENATOR PEFFER'S COMMISSION.

Mr. PEFFER's plan for a commission to study financial questions is not a bad one in itself. Of course, its usefulness would depend largely on its make-up, but it might be very useful indeed. It is to consist of one member from each of the four parties that took ground in the late canvass on the currency question, and these four are to choose a fifth. These parties were ranged, in substance, as follows: The National Democrats for the gold standard, retirement of the legal tenders, and the establishment of a sound banking system; the Republicans for the gold standard until changed by international agreement, which it is pledged to try to secure; the Bryan Democrats for unlimited coinage of full legal-tender gold and silver at 16 to 1; the Bryan Populists for free coinage and a new issue of Government notes. At the start, then, the new commission would stand two for the gold standard and two for free coinage, with one inclining to bank issues and one to more Government notes. The fifth man would probably be one of rather colorless views, but of respectable standing.

We do not suppose that Mr. PEFFER himself has any idea that such a commission would agree to any currency system that could be adopted by the next Congress. It is possible and even probable that his notion is that since the gold standard is now safely upheld by the party in power for another four years, a commission of this sort would serve to keep alive agitation and give a certain official sanction to his own views and purposes. And that is a perfectly logical and not unreasonable notion. If agitation for his views were to be the only outcome of the commission, it would be both useless and mischievous. It would be useless because this country will never abandon the gold standard unless—which is highly improbable—other nations should be ready to do so. It would be mischievous because the constant threat of Populism would disturb business. But if the commission shall keep agitation alive—as it would—it will not be in the direction of Populism alone; it is sure also to be strongly against it. It will keep people thinking and studying. The sound-money men will be compelled to go before the commission with strong arguments and well-matured plans or let their case go by default. The result will be the steady thorough education of the people. That is still very much needed.

It is comfortable and natural to think that we can stand still where we are, but we cannot. The system we have is infinitely better than the one the Bryanites would have given us, but it is weak, dangerous, and inadequate. The legal-tender notes, which the Government is bound to keep in redemption and in perpetual circulation, are the source of weakness and danger. But they are not the worst element in the system. The worst thing in it is its cruel and stupid inadequacy for the needs of the business of the country, and particularly for the more thinly peopled agricultural regions of the country. That vice was the root of much of the discontent that made the Bryanite movement possible. The discontent was not groundless—far from it. It is foolish to the verge of crime for us in the East and North who believe in a sound-money standard and know that it is indispensable to content ourselves with exposing the false remedies proposed for this discontent. We are bound in reason and honor to propose effective remedies.

The remedies we propose must not only be effective, but acceptable to a considerable portion of those who are discontented. This result can only be secured by discussion, and discussion to which the whole country will give attention. Mr. PEFFER's commission might bring that about. If it should, it would be of real service. It is possible that the same end can be reached by other means, but Mr. PEFFER's plan should have a fair hearing.

DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF.

The Republicans will have no lack of votes from sound-money Democrats for a rational revenue bill. They know that perfectly well. There is no doubt that Mr. CLEVELAND would sign such a bill, if it were sent to him. If it is not sent, it will not be his fault nor that of the sound-money Democrats.

The talk by Senator THURSTON of Nebraska and by other prominent Republicans that they cannot depend on the sound-money Democrats is ill-advised, to say the least. They cannot expect that any but the strict and narrow Republicans will vote for the Dingley bill or for one like it. That is not in any sense a revenue measure suited to the exigencies of the situation. It would not raise one dollar where five are needed. It is, moreover, in effect and intention a highly protective measure. It makes some duties higher than they were in the McKinley tariff and very many quite as high.

Revenue with incidental and even considerable protection sound-money Democrats can honorably and will gladly support, as we understand their position. But extreme protection, with doubtful revenue, that at best will be insufficient, they cannot support. Is there any good reason why they should?

MIXING UP THEIR LAWS.

The authorities of this city seem to be intent upon increasing the muddle of the Raines liquor-tax law by mixing its provisions with those of the building law and the law relating to the duties of the Board of Health. The whole trouble springs from the prohibition of the sale of liquor on Sunday, and the Police Board has been trying to get the Building Department and the Board of Health to help in the enforcement of that prohibition, with which they have legally nothing on earth to do.

The Raines law makes it unlawful for anybody, "whether having paid the liquor tax or not, to sell, offer for sale, or give away any liquor on Sunday," and then makes two exceptions, one in favor of pharmacists selling on physicians' prescriptions, and the other in favor of the "holder of a liquor-tax certificate" "who is the keeper of a hotel." Such keeper of a hotel "may sell liquor to the guests of such hotel" "with their meals or in their rooms or apartments therein, but not in the barroom or other similar room in such hotel." Then follows an essential part of this section of the law in the shape of a definition of "the term hotel as used in this act," which "shall mean a building or place which is regularly kept open for the feeding and lodging of guests and in which there shall be at least ten furnished bedrooms for their occupancy, if situate in any city."

Now, this is a definition of hotel "as used in this act" and for the purposes of this act, and it has nothing to do, in the controversy going on over the enforcement of the Raines law, with anything except the prohibition of liquor selling on Sunday. It has nothing whatever to do with the duties of the Health Board or of the Superintendent of Buildings. Those duties are in nowise modified or affected by the Raines law. If the laws or ordinances relating to the public health are violated or disregarded in any building, it is the duty of the Board of Health to see that they are enforced, and it makes no difference whether liquor is sold in that building on Sunday or not. That is not the business of the Board of Health. There are certain requirements of the building law which must be complied with in erecting a building for hotel purposes or changing an old building for such use. These requirements relate to the safety of the occupants of such buildings and have nothing to do with liquor selling on Sunday or any other day.

It is for the Superintendent of Buildings to determine for himself whether any particular structure is a hotel within the meaning of the law which it is his business to execute, and whether the requirements of that law are violated, and the selling of liquor on Sunday is no evidence whatever on that question. There could be nothing more absurd in a legal sense than reporting to the Superintendent of the Building Department arrests of alleged hotel proprietors for violation of the Raines law, with a view to having the Superintendent make the proprietor of the alleged hotel comply with the building law.

There is a complicated absurdity in this, because the very basis of the arrest is the claim that the place in which it is made is not a hotel, and hence not subject to the requirements of the building law in regard to hotels; and, besides, it might be a hotel as the term is used in the Raines act, and entitled to sell liquor to its guests on Sunday, and still not be subject to the requirements of the building law as to safety from fire and as to plumbing, &c.

This whole farce only serves to make the Raines law more ridiculous and to exhibit the utter folly of dealing in this way with the Sunday liquor question. There is no sense in mixing up different laws and different functions in order to reach an offense which cannot be suppressed by direct, straightforward dealing under the statute that creates it. The failure to suppress Sunday liquor selling is not due to any doubt as to what the law means or to any doubt as to its violation in places which do not have "ten furnished bedrooms" for the "occupancy" of "guests," which sell to persons who are not guests, and which sell without furnishing "meals." It is due mainly to lack of sympathy and support for this particular provision of the law, which many persons believe never was intended to be enforced according to its evident meaning. The law is a product of hypocrisy and is prolific of false pretense. The only way to get it enforced is to change it so that it will have the support of public opinion. In its present form it is a most pernicious enactment. It is undermining respect for law and public authority and it seems to be threatening the sanity of public officials. It is liable yet to produce political consequences which will be disastrous to the cause of municipal government in this city. It is by all odds the most potent force now working for the restoration of Tammany.

CUBA AND ARMENIA.

One of the curious results of the existing condition of our foreign politics is that there should be a party or faction which is at the same time very hot about Armenia and particularly cool about Cuba. It is quite true that our intervention in the Cuban war would involve us in all manner of difficulties and responsibilities which we ought not to assume without a much clearer compulsion of necessity than has yet been put upon us. But we cannot intervene in the government of Armenia by Turkey at all. It is a fact that we should need a permit from the powers to go to war with Turkey, even if we desired to do so and had any justification for doing so, whereas nothing but our own aversion to intervention prevents us from intervening in the Cuban war with an immediately decisive effect. Moreover, the Cuban war is a nuisance to us, whereas the persecution of the Christians under his rule by the Sultan affects us very indirectly.

Why should anybody be moved to such anger against Turkey as to demand that we should go to war with her, even though we evidently cannot, and at the same time be so apathetic about the condition of Cuba as even to extract from it matter for mirth. That is a very puzzling question. It must be that some minds are so constituted as automatically to oppose whatever may be favored by such jingoes as Senators CALL and BILL CHANDLER, while they are capable of working themselves into a purely jingoish frame of mind about anything that does not agitate statesmen of this class.

It is certain, for example, that MACEO has been killed. The Cuban story of his death is that he was treacherously murdered. That may or may not be true. There is certainly nothing in the mode of warfare that has been adopted by the Spaniards in Cuba to render it incredible or even unlikely. On the other hand, a great deal of lying is known to be done on both sides in Cuba, and no statement proceeding from either side and intended to affect foreign opinion should be accepted without scrutiny. WEYLER's denial that MACEO was murdered goes for absolutely nothing whatever, unless it be supported with reasons; and it is not so supported. The official denial from Madrid is obviously nothing but a repetition of WEYLER's denial.

If the Spanish warfare is in fact only assassination, and if that mode of warfare has been exemplified in the killing of MACEO, the fact necessarily has a bearing upon the view we must take of the Cuban war and possibly upon our policy with regard to it. That the charge of murder should be pooh-poohed and the Spanish official denials be accepted without question by the same people who insist upon going to war with Turkey about Armenia is a puzzling psychological problem.

THE GARDEN AND THE ZOO.

We have already pointed out the reasons which make it desirable that the plans for the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park shall receive some more authoritative sanction than they yet have, in order to make sure that they are not only good in themselves, but as well as possible adjusted to the park of which they are to form a part. We by no means say or intimate that they are not so adjusted. That is a question upon which the expression of an inexpert opinion would be presumptuous and even impertinent. What we do say is that they should receive the sanction of the highest authority before they are permitted to be carried into execution.

The acceptance of the plans by the Board of Managers of the garden throws the entire responsibility upon the Park Commissioners. It is hoped that they are alive to their responsibility, and perceive that a mistake made at this stage of the proceedings would be irreparable. In that case, they will naturally invoke an examination of the plans and a report upon them by experts whose names will satisfy the public that no mistake has been made in the preparation of the plans, from the point of view of a landscape architect. From any other point of view the assurance already given by the names of the members of the commission which has agreed upon the plans is doubtless ample.

The importance of this matter is increased by the fact that it is proposed to devote another part of the same park to the Zoological Garden, in behalf of which an application to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund has been made. The problem of the design of Bronx Park as a park is very much complicated by the necessity of providing within its precincts for a Botanical and a Zoological Garden. Obviously, the plans of the two gardens should be studied with reference to each other as parts of the park scheme, so that they shall, if possible, enhance or at any rate as little as possible impair its total effect as a park.

Of the need of both institutions and of the justification they will give to the metropolitan pretensions of New York there can be no manner of question. The Zoological Garden is in one sense even more needful to the position of New York than the Botanical Garden. For while no American city has a botanical garden which comes at all into rivalry with the European works of that kind, the Arnold Arboretum being the promising beginning of an exception, several American cities possess zoological gardens which make the collection in Central Park even more inadequate by comparison than it appears when considered by itself. There could be no work of municipal embellishment and metropolitan equipment more necessary than the works which the projectors of these two institutions have undertaken. There should not, and doubtless there will not, be the least hesitation on the part of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in agreeing that the object of the New York Zoological Society is a public object, entitled to a grant of public land for its admirable purposes.

SPAIN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The latest news from the Philippines indicates that the insurrection there is in a condition very similar to that of the insurrection in Cuba. That is to say, Spain holds only such ground as is actually occupied by her troops. She retains the capital, while the rural districts are in the scarcely disputed possession of the insurgents. The hostility on the part of the natives to Spanish rule seems to be as general as we know it to be in Cuba.

It is evident how much of an additional strain this puts upon Spain's resources, at a time when they are already overtaxed by the Cuban insurrection alone. Twenty-five thousand is the number of troops officially stated to be on their way to the Philippines. It is true this is not much more than a tenth of the number of Spanish soldiers under arms in Cuba, but it is equal to the entire army of the United States. The transportation and subsistence of such a force would of itself be all that Spain could safely undertake.

It was announced some time ago that a Japanese man-of-war had been dispatched to the Philippines. It is plain that the possession of the Philippines would be an important step in the expansion of the Japanese Empire, already begun by the acquisition of Formosa, in the subjugation of which Japan seems to be having her own troubles. If the possession of the islands be desirable to Japan it is at least equally desirable to Russia, and indeed one of the objects of the Japanese acquisition would be to keep the islands from her most dreaded enemy. If Spain is disposed to part with the islands, it seems that she is likely to find two customers bidding against each other for them.

There is no practical reason why she should wish to retain them. Even when Cuba was yielding a handsome revenue, to say nothing of the indirect revenue she yielded in the way of spoils for Spanish politicians, the Philippines were a burden to the mother country and annually presented a deficit to be made good out of the Spanish budget. In Cuba it is well understood that practical considerations do not prevail. The national pride is involved in the retention of the island at any cost. But no such sentiment has been excited about the Philippines. There seems to be no reason why Spain should not be willing to part with a possession which has not for a long time been a source either of pride or of profit, and which can be retained only by exertions that will greatly hamper her endeavors to reconquer a possession which she does undoubtedly prize.

The notion that the silver-mine owners will be satisfied with an import duty on silver is a curious one. There has not been a year since 1863 that this country has not exported more silver than it imported, and some years very much more, and the excess is at a higher rate for the ten months of this year than ever before. The largest excess in any one year was in 1894—$37,164,713—but up to Oct. 31, this year, the excess was already $41,787,303. There is an excess of imports of ores, naturally, but it is not large, averaging only about $9,000,000 per year. If the Republicans expect to get silver votes for a tariff bill it would look as if they must use other bait.

It is to be said that Mr. WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT owes his appointment as District Attorney rather to his activity in local politics and to strong recommendations from Republican politicians, though he was also recommended by several Judges and other prominent citizens, than to special qualifications for the office. This is not saying that he is not qualified for the duties of the office, though he has not exhibited in his professional experience, so far as we know, the qualities in any high degree which we regard as essential for the work that ought to be done by the District Attorney of this county. He may develop them, but the fact that the party leaders of both factions in the city desired his appointment, and that nothing was alleged against his character or his capacity, seems to afford the real explanation of his selection by the Governor. Mr. OLCOTT appears to have good abilities, and his record for personal integrity is untarnished, and a great opportunity is presented for him to distinguish himself, if he has it in him. Nowhere is there more need of a weeding out of old abuses, a clearing of concealed closets filled with neglected charges and untried indictments, a general fumigation of holes and corners, and nowhere is there a greater demand for honest, aggressive, and vigorous reform of methods than in the office of the prosecuting attorney of this city.

The Populists out West seem to find vast comfort in the election as Mayor of Lynn, Mass., of the candidate opposed to the regular Republican. The candidate was supported by a combination or "fusion" of Democratic, Citizens' Reform, and People's Party organizations, and the scale was turned by the workmen in the shoe shops. The candidate was the editor of a newspaper, who had espoused the cause of these workmen in opposing a reduction of the wages since the election. The result was natural enough, but was in no sense a Populist victory or a victory for anything that BRYAN represented in the recent campaign. The city elections in Massachusetts are apt to be determined by local causes or temporary influences, and they come too soon after the general election for a complete subsidence of the feeling evoked therein. They do not reverse the verdict of the Presidential election on National issues by any means.

Alderman OLCOTT, who was one of the four that voted against the "fuel gas franchise," that is, against the "license and permission" to the Consumers' Company to open the street surfaces and lay pipes, vouches for the honesty of those who voted for it, and declares that they have been "libeled criminally and morally." This compliment, if it may be regarded as such, is at the expense of the intelligence and prudence of the Aldermen. They ought to have sense enough to know that in a matter of this kind it is their duty to proceed deliberately, to obtain the fullest information and the best advice, to listen to argument, to consider objections, and to act finally with evident regard for public interests. If they scramble as though they were "jamming" something through which would not bear inspection, as if they were afraid of being defeated in some concealed purpose, they must expect that people will adopt the only explanation that seems to account for their conduct. The prompt retracing of their steps may be accepted as an indication that they did not act corruptly, though it proves nothing as to that, but it only confirms the view that their first action was unintelligent.

The storm yesterday descended so suddenly and so severely as to put a great strain upon the Street Cleaning Department. Upon the whole, the department rose very creditably to the emergency, and made a very visible impression upon the mass of snow in the main thoroughfares within a few hours after it had fallen. The street car lines, however, in the upper part of the city actually obstructed traffic, excepting their own, by piling the snow at the side of their tracks, and thus rendering the crossings impassable. It seems as if there ought to be some way of compelling them to employ men to follow the snowplows and open the crossings. It is not tolerable that they should be allowed to clear the snow from their own tracks in the avenues at the expense of all who are obliged to use the cross streets.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Neither surprise nor indignation need be felt at the course of the Chicago street railway companies in resisting to the bitter legal end an attempt to force them to reduce the rate of fare over their lines. If the people of Chicago or of any other city want cheap urban transportation, they need only adopt the extremely easy, simple, and profitable method of becoming themselves the owners and operators of all such railways. It not only can be done, but has been in half a dozen English cities, in every instance to the complete satisfaction of the public.

—Members of the Trenton Battle Monument Association intend to bring back to New Jersey, if they can, the historic wooden arch under which George Washington rode into Trenton while on his way to his inauguration as the first President of the United States in 1789. This arch was lent to the City of Philadelphia at the time of the Centennial Exposition, and has since occupied a prominent place in Independence Hall. There it had been supposed the relic was to remain, but now the Jersey patriots want their own again, and are taking steps to get it.

—Nothing could be funnier than the haste with which New York's Aldermen yielded to the force of public opinion on the gas franchise matter—nothing, that is, except the amusing claim made by certain representatives of "the new journalism" to have been the chosen instruments by which that opinion made itself effective. The question as to which, the haste or the claim, is the more amusing, need not be decided. The important element of the case is the proof it gives that never again in this city can valuable franchises be given away or disposed of at private sale. The world moves—and Boards of Aldermen.

—About half the people who find occasion to speak of Spain make some reference to her past glories, and ancient greatness. It is really a pity that nobody takes the trouble to tell when it was that Spain had any better right to call herself great than she has now, and just what achievements of hers were any more glorious than is the victory just won over MACEO. To be sure, she is often credited—for no imaginable reason—with the discovery of a new world, and in Mexico and Peru her sons carried on for a while the trades of murder and robbery with considerable success. Once, too, her armies wandered as far from home as Holland, and once a fleet of hers caused temporary anxiety in England, but otherwise, except for the work of two or three writers, and of one or two painters, the proud and haughty Spaniard has absolutely nothing to be proud and haughty about except his own amazing presumption in claiming a respectable past. America was discovered by an Italian. Unfortunately for himself and the world, he did, indeed, get a little grudging financial aid from the Spanish King and Queen who destroyed the only civilization Spain ever developed, but his reward was ingratitude so black that any other nation would long since have tried to disconnect its name from his. Spain's record in the New World is one of unparalleled greed, cruelty, stupidity, and failure. Accident put her first in the field here, but of all her opportunities she utilized none except those to slay, ravage, and make desolate. In Spain even Christianity was changed to an abhorrent thing, a kind of devil-worship beside which that of Baal or Shiva is gentleness itself. Past glories and ancient greatness! They are myths, except for the fame CERVANTES won by satirizing his own race.

PERSONAL.

—So there was one member of MACEO's staff, a Gen. MIRO, who escaped the slaughter of Dec. 7! He is the man, then, who of all others most needs interviewing at the present moment. The writing of vehement sentences, all qualified by a large "if," is becoming a source of great weariness, and Gen. MIRO is probably the only person alive with the inclination, as well as the ability, to make either the vehemence or the conjunction unnecessary.

—Paris is considerably excited over the question whether President Faure can visit Russia without violating the Constitution of the Republic. It has been unofficially stated that such journey is to be made and that it will take place in April, but strenuous objection was made that the departure of the Chief Executive would leave the State without a head and without power to take legal action in case an emergency arose. M. WALLON, to whom the paternity of the charter of the Third Republic is always assigned, declares that there is nothing to hinder the journey of the President. His power goes with him, says this authority, and his decrees signed in St. Petersburg or London only require the signature of the Minister intrusted with their execution.

—TOLSTOI has recently addressed to a Dutch conscript, who had refused on conscientious grounds to do military service, a letter in which he speaks of the soldier's trade in terms that are likely to displease the Russian authorities. He says that stupidity, barbarism, and cowardice are necessary qualifications for entering the profession of committing murder to order, and he does not understand how a sane man, much less a Christian, can promise to obey a so-called superior, whose first order may be to kill in an unrighteous cause. TOLSTOI admits that refusal to enter the army may, for the subject of any European monarchy, be followed by serious consequences, but he says that no other course is open to an educated and honorable man, to one who is above "those cravens who bow before what is not holy in their eyes, as if there were nothing higher than personal ease and well-being."

—Of all remarkable mariners, Capt. FRISBEE of the schooner Grace R. Green is the most remarkable, and the incidents that preceded the abandonment of his vessel, if they had been invented by CLARK RUSSELL, would have robbed that delightful writer of all his laboriously acquired reputation as a realist. First, Capt. FRISBEE, intending to signal for a tow, raised the inverted flag that for centuries has been the token of desperate distress and an appeal for instant rescue. When the Yorktown interrupted her journey and stood by to help, the Grace R. Green, which needed no aid, turned out of her course to ram the would-be rescuer. When the crash came—which, by the way, did no real damage to either vessel—some of the Green's sailors hastily clambered aboard the steamer. They were excusable enough, but why Capt. FRISBEE, instead of sending after them, should have bundled himself and his remaining men into a boat and left the Grace R. to her fate is one of those things—that will need a lot of explaining to the schooner's owners. This, of course, is not saying that the Captain's behavior was not perfectly proper and his action necessary; it is merely an intimation that strange events take place at sea.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Cape Cod Canal Deferred.

From The Providence Journal.

As there are now three petitions pending for the right to build a Cape Cod canal, the prospect of our having such a waterway would seem to be pretty gloomy.

His Vote Was Counted.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The will of a citizen is superior to a device in Kansas. A voter wrote upon a blanket ballot: "I don't know how to mark this thing, but I want to vote the Pop ticket." It was decided that he added one to the vote of all the Populist candidates.

Want to Share the Pensions.

From The Charleston (S. C.) Post.

The strongest selfish argument possible in advocacy of a war with Spain, so far as the South is concerned, is that a majority of the American participants would come from the South, and the tide of pensions hereafter would be partially turned our way.

Hair and Pulchritude.

From The Providence Journal.

It is hard to see why baldness should be considered objectionable. Hair may add beauty to the human face, but there is a great deal of trouble involved in taking care of it, and most persons do not become bald until they have reached an age when beauty is not the first consideration.

A Good Word for the Chimney.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Boston paper hopes to see the day when cities will be chimneyless and supplied with light, heat, and power generated miles away. But in case the current is interrupted a chimney would be a handy thing to have. It is also good for ventilation, and the option of a cheerful open fire is not to be despised.

The Sweetest Charity.

From The Troy Times.

There is no sweeter charity than that which cares for helpless children. Most gracious of all is it when the ministration is a defense from cruelty and wrong. And when the source of help for children is the love for a child that is dead, there is a pathetic tenderness that crowns the kindness of the act with a halo of more than earthly radiance.

Financial Ability Proved Again.

From The Boston Herald.

The statement that the Hon. George S. Boutwell has realized a snug sum of money from the sale of apples from his farm in Groton the past season is another tribute to his skill as a financier. Anybody who has made money on apples at the present quotations for that species of fruit is a master of the money problem.

Not a Plutocrats' Triumph.

From The Indianapolis News.

We do not believe that any Administration was ever watched more closely than that of Mr. McKinley will be. In one sense, its best friends are those who distrust it most. These are the people who will hope that it will do nothing to give any color to the theory of the Bryanites that the Republican victory was a victory of the plutocrats over the plain people. It was in reality no such thing, and if Mr. McKinley and his friends and advisers do anything to give a basis for such an interpretation they will betray the trust reposed in them.

MR. CHOATE HANDICAPPED.

Views of One Who Does Not Think Well of the Union League Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That Mr. Choate is eminently qualified to represent the Empire State in the Senate of the Nation requires no argument; it is universally admitted and applauded. In character, attainments, and in distinguished public service he is equipped, not only to sustain, but to bring additional glory to the best traditions of the United States Senate. He is a great lawyer, an eloquent orator, and a distinguished Constitutional scholar. Though he claims, in his letter to the Chairman of the Union League Club Committee, to have always been a consistent Republican, he has none the less been an independent, rather than a hidebound, partisan. If you will refer to some of his speeches before the Union League Club within the past two years you will find he berates the club for its un-Republican Republicanism; so that many of the members found fault with his pointed sarcasm "at the expense of the club."

The Union League Club in its original organization and for some years during the war and through reconstruction times was a patriotic political body, but it has since degenerated into a narrow partisan Whig body, with fashionable office-seeking proclivities. So that it no longer represents either the Republican Party or patriotism in any form. This was so fully recognized by the Republican managers during the recent National campaign that they wisely steered clear of it, knowing that the plain and the sensible people of the country would visit their displeasure upon any party which owed allegiance to Union Leaguism, with its self-assumed aristocratic exclusiveness.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Choate's candidacy should have emanated from the Union League environments and this club should handicap so good a man, whose chances would otherwise be excellent. The Legislature will resent the interference of the Union League Club Committee of Fifty, which Gen. Porter, the President, is now preparing in order to "boss" the choice. I believe I voice the sentiment of many old-line anti-Platt Republicans when I say I had rather see even Platt Senator than Know-Nothingism resurrected by giving power to the Union League Club, no matter who its candidate may be.

Let Mr. Choate repudiate his Union League sponsors and stand forth an independent Republican candidate of the people of the Empire State. He will win, and, even if he fails, he will lose nothing of that independent character which has won for him the esteem and admiration of the people of this country, without respect to party. Then will he get also the support of independent Democratic members as well as anti-Union League Republicans. It has been said that Mr. Choate, if elected, would rank with the giants, Lincoln, Sumner, and Seward; doubtless he would, if he frees himself from proscriptive Whigism, the dominant spirit of the degenerate Republicanism of the Union League Club.

AN OLD-LINE REPUBLICAN.

New York, Dec. 16, 1896.

Commissioner Lyman and His Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While there may be ground for contention regarding the practical operation of some provisions of the present excise law, so far as their necessity or adequacy is concerned, there can be no doubt regarding the satisfactory administration of that law by the head of the Department of Excise, Commissioner Henry H. Lyman. It is a record of remarkable executive ability, exhibited under novel and difficult conditions, and which so far appears not to have that public recognition it deserves.

The excise law was passed upon March 23, 1896. Col. Lyman was appointed Commissioner on April 3, and twelve days later some provisions of the law became operative. The Commissioner at once superseded a thousand local Excise Boards, covering the entire area of the State, and each having a distinct organization and machinery. In precipitating upon the Commissioner such a mass of details to be handled and adjusted within a few days the lawmakers must have expected the exercise of sorcery.

As a gallant officer of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry, New York Volunteers, in the late war, and subsequently Collector of Customs at the Port of Oswego, Col. Lyman had acquired some official experience, but he now took charge of a new department, to be built up from the very foundation, and to be rapidly equipped with officers, employes, offices, furniture, business methods, books, forms, and all the other necessary official paraphernalia. It was a task that, even under more favorable circumstances, would have been arduous, but, in view of its novel features and the short period for preparation, it demanded the exercise of great capacity.

At the start some differences of opinion regarding the application of the civil service rules to certain places in the new department led to embarrassments through the usual onslaught of those who believe that partisan considerations should govern the appointments. The final inclusion of all these positions within the competitive class proved a grateful relief to Commissioner Lyman, who is now one of the strongest friends of the merit system of appointment.

The results show over $11,000,000 collected for licenses within six months, from which are to be deducted rebates, leaving a net revenue of $10,635,000. During the same period hundreds of points of law have been entertained and decided, an equal number of violations of law have been reported to the District Attorneys of the respective counties, the collections by the County Treasurers have been examined, audited, and adjusted, and an infinite variety of other work, for which there were no guiding precedents, has been transacted.

Through official inter-relations the writer has had many opportunities to observe the abilities of Commissioner Lyman, to which in a great measure may be ascribed the successful initiation and working of the excise law, in spite of the serious defects in its provisions. It reflects great credit upon Gov. Morton that he personally, and on his own motion, selected Col. Lyman for the position he so acceptably fills.

SILAS W. BURT.

New York, Dec. 15, 1896.

A FORLORN HOPE.

(Respectfully Addressed to the President-elect.)

When you've made your arrangements to stop the hard times,
And fixed up a tariff to suit
Not only our own, but the neighboring climes,
And which gives us a surplus, to boot,
Perhaps you'll do something to soften the lot
Of the victims made weary at heart
By the man who says "nit" when he really means "not,"
And who thinks "there are others" is smart.

Relentless the coveted method mus be
Of quelling this wit, ready-made,
Who sees an example of fine repartee
In each repetition, displayed.
Of folks "not so warm" he will prattle and sing,
And, to quote his ironical pet,
It is earnestly hoped that you "won't do a thing"
To this person, the first chance you get.

—Washington Star.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

RICHARD MANSFIELD APPEARS AS SIR JOHN SOMBRAS.

"Castle Sombras," View It as You Will, Is a Hopeless Play—"The Gay Mr. Lightfoot" at the Bijou.

At the Garden Theatre last night a new play was acted, and the name of it was "Castle Sombras." The castle, it appeared, took its name from the patronym of its inhabitant, Sir John Sombras. The etymology of the name is simple; for it is derived from the adjective "sombre," meaning, according to the dictionary, "dull; dusky; somewhat dark; gloomy," and the substantive "ass," (1) "a quadruped of the genus equus, smaller than the horse, and having a peculiarly harsh bray and long ears," and (2) "a profoundly dull and stupid human being, whose character suggests a harsh bray and long ears."

Mr. Mansfield, who played the chief rôle in "Castle Sombras" remarkably well, as he plays almost every character he attempts, is authority for the assertion that "Castle Sombras" is a satire on the romantic drama. Therefore, we must assume that the melancholy, bloodthirsty, amorous, music-loving individual who stalks through the four acts of Mr. H. Greenhough Smith's piece, is not to be taken seriously. The piece must be accepted, in short, as a fantasy, a sort of grave and sombre travesty, and Sir John Sombre-Ass must be regarded, not as an actual hero, but as a playful note of expostulation against the small "romantic revival" in fiction and the drama that is now afoot.

But with all due respect to Mr. Mansfield, who is one of the ablest and most original actors now before the public, we cannot follow him so far. The travesty is very serious, indeed.

As a romantic play "Castle Sombras" lacks incident, fervor, thrill, and climax. As a satire its point and its purpose are too obscure to catch the public eye.

Mr. Mansfield's portrayal of Sir John is discreet and artistic. It is always strikingly picturesque. It is sometimes powerful. The Van Dyck effects in the stage pictures are calculated to satisfy artists. Beatrice Cameron is always sweet and dainty, and in two or three passages convincing, as the love-lorn Thyrza. The scenic effects are admirable. The employment of old English melodies in the incidental music denotes the fine historical spirit of Mr. Mansfield.

But either as a satire or romantic drama, or as a romantic drama devoid of satire, "Castle Sombras" is hopeless. Some of the text is very fair stuff. Probably the play would read well. But the actor who stands alone, nowadays, as Charming Jekyll and Hyde, Brummell, Prince Karl, Dimmesdale, Bluntschli—what a richly varied list of impersonations it is—and is renowned also in the rôles of Richard of Gloster and Shylock, will not long keep it in his repertory.

Sir John Sombras	Richard Mansfield
Hilary Dare	Henry Jewett
Philip Vane	Francis Kingdon
Father Florian	Joseph Weaver
Munroe	Wilkes Steward
Host	Henry Allen
Matilda	Alice Butler
Thyrza	Beatrice Cameron

"THE GAY MR. LIGHTFOOT."

A Funny Farce Is Well Received at the Bijou Theatre.

"The Gay Mr. Lightfoot," a three-act farce by De Lange and Arthur, was performed at the Bijou Theatre last night. The piece, which is both broad and complicated, is full of droll situations. The principal character, Mr. Lightfoot, who is rather crafty and gay, manages, with the assistance of Mr. Jerome, a young "round-about-town" man, to get his suspicious and careful wife, with the family, away to the seaside while he remains behind on a business pretext to have a good time. On the same floor in the hotel lives a fascinating widow, Mrs. Beaumont, who calls upon the Lightfoots, and, finding Mr. Jerome, mistakes him for Mr. Lightfoot. Lightfoot, later, comes in and is introduced as Mr. Jerome to avoid embarrassment for the real Jerome. Jerome, some time previously, in the West, had saved the life of a pretty girl, with whom he fancies he has been corresponding. Through a misunderstanding of the names "Helen" and "Ellen," he has been corresponding with a nice old maid, the girl's aunt and a cousin of Lightfoot. He has proposed marriage to her and she comes East, expecting to marry him. When she arrives she tries to see her cousin, but meets instead the real Jerome. He presents to her her real cousin, Lightfoot, as Jerome, the man she is to marry.

Mrs. Beaumont is interested in an Indian, Te Jim, who is wanted by the Government for bigamy in a Western reservation, and who has been permitted by Jerome to occupy the real Lightfoot's apartments. The niece recognizes in the bogus Lightfoot the man who saved her life, but discreetly holds her tongue.

Mrs. Lightfoot, who returns from the country, finds a deplorable and complicated state of affairs. Her husband, the bogus Jerome, is claimed by the aunt, while the bogus Mr. Lightfoot is despised by the niece and denounced by the widow. By manoeuvring, the bogus Jerome manages to get the Indian and the aunt married and is reconciled to his wife, the real Jerome secures the widow, and the niece is captured by a young Lieutenant who has been sent to arrest the Indian.

All the members of the company were extremely nervous, and at times placed themselves in embarrassing positions by forgetting their lines. The farce, which was well received by a large house, may prove successful when the actors are thoroughly familiar with their parts.

Mr. Lightfoot	W. H. Thompson
Mrs. Lightfoot	Agnes Stone
Mr. Jerome	Wright Huntington
Mrs. Beaumont	Mabel Amber
Lieut. Farsely	Frederic Conger
Miss Helen	Bijou Fernandez
Mr. Rafferty	Bowen D. Abbey
Miss Opie	Agnes Findlay
Mr. Bell Boy	Herbert Baldwin
Mr. Te Jim	Charles Bradshaw

Play Thieves Frightened.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—"A Mountain Heroine" was to have been acted at the Bijou Opera House this evening by the "Electric Dramatic Company" of this city. The proceeds of the performance were to have gone to aid the North End Dispensary and Hospital. But to the surprise of the few who had purchased tickets for the performance and had dared the storm to see it, they received programmes announcing "Aunt Betsy,' the laughably musical comedy in three acts."

It appears that "A Mountain Heroine" is a "pirated" version of the play "In Old Kentucky." Twice before the "Electric Dramatic Company" performed the piece in Boston. But the managers of "In Old Kentucky" in New York heard of it, and put a stop to a third performance of "A Mountain Heroine" by enjoining the performance of the play.

Another Preacher Turns Actor.

SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 16.—The Rev. Benjamin F. Trego, rector of one of the Protestant Episcopal churches here, has resigned his charge, to take effect Jan. 1. Mr. Trego has been studying for the stage for several years, and will enter the company of Mr. Clay Clement, now playing "The New Dominion" and other dramas. He says he will soon appear in New York.

Amateurs Play for Missions.

Several of the young people of Zion and St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church made their first public appearance as amateur players last evening for the benefit of the mission chapel connected with the church. The entertainment was enjoyed by an audience that completely filled the chapel in West Forty-first Street, of which the Rev. Isaac C. Sturges is minister in charge. The farce, "Hunt the Slipper," was admirably given by Miss Newman, Miss Winifred Berry, Miss Maud Elliman, Miss Teresa Cheesman, Miss Willard, Arthur P. Kortheuer, H. F. Kortheuer, H. F. Peake, and Harold Barstow. The farce was prefaced by a vocal solo by Mrs. Barstow, a recitation by Miss Willard, a tableau, "The Four Seasons," and a clever impersonation of "Topsy," by George Rockwell.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Don Giovanni" in the Afternoon and Two Operas in the Evening.

It was not a propitious day for operatic performances yesterday, yet two were given at the Metropolitan Opera House. In the afternoon the last of the Wednesday matinées took place. These entertainments have not met with a cordial response on the part of the public. It is extremely difficult to make New Yorkers believe that they can buy a genuinely good article at half price, and not even the proverbial fondness of lovely woman for the bargain counter can induce her to take her opera at a marked-down sale. It is announced that the Wednesday matinées are discontinued for the present because more time is necessary for the rehearsals of "Siegfried" and other works still to be brought forward. This may be perfectly true, but it is not the less a fact that these afternoon performances have been unsuccessful.

Yesterday afternoon, of course, the audience was unusually small. Few persons had the necessary devotion to art to undertake a pilgrimage to the Metropolitan in such a tumult of the elements. The opera was "Don Giovanni," which was to have been presented with the same cast as before, but Miss Engle fell a victim to the ungentle climate and her place as Zerlina was filled by Mlle. Bauermeister. There are few rôles within the range of her voice that are not in this hardworking little woman's repertory, and she is, therefore, a very valuable member of the company when there is sickness abroad. She discharged her duties yesterday in her customary conscientious manner and gave satisfaction to the audience.

The rest of the performance was practically the same as before, and requires no especial comment at this time. In the evening a familiar "double bill" was presented. It consisted of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" (ending with the scene of the insane lady and the lunatic flute) and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." This programme affords an opportunity for lovers of the purely personal element in the opera to hear Mme. Melba and Mme. Calvé in the same evening. It invites the thoughtful to a comparison of styles and methods which is better confined to the privacy of the study than published in cold type. Donizetti would not sound very well after Mascagni, except in respect of suavity and symmetry of melody. But Mascagni sounds extremely well after "Lucia," for there is more blood of life in the first scene of the one-act opera than in the whole of the earlier composition. Yet it is hardly likely that "Cavalleria Rusticana" will hold the stage as long as "Lucia," which is, indeed, a graybeard among the so-called immortals.

The cast of "Cavalleria Rusticana" contained only one difference from that of last season—Mlle. Belina as Lola. Mme. Calvé's superb performance of Santuzza requires no further praise in these columns. It is a noble piece of work, pulsating with passion and overwhelming in its tragic pathos. Signor Cremonini's Turiddu is one of his most satisfactory pieces of work, and Signor Ancona is happier in the rôle of Alfio than he is in some of his more pretentious experiments.

The performance of "Lucia" was one of the best ever given in the Metropolitan Opera House. It was smooth in movement and unusually dramattic in spirit. As for Mme. Melba, there are no words of praise too strong to be written about her work. She has broadened her performance of the part dramatically, especially in the mad scene, and the results are excellent. But what is to be said of her exquisite singing? Well may one say, with Sidney Lanier, that the bloom and beauty of her voice are "as if somehow a rose might be a throat." The ravishing loveliness of her tones in the mad scene last night was beyond description, and the perfection of her technic defied analysis. Her trill was simply dazzling, her scales dainty as showers of Spring raindrops, and her staccati as sharp and brilliant as Summer lightning. In "Lucia" Melba is marvelous, and that is the sum and substance of the whole matter.

Signor Ceppi was only tolerable as Edgardo, but he did nothing to mar the ensemble. Signor Campanari was admirable in every way as Ashton. The famous sextet was excellently sung, and, of course, had to be repeated. The audience was large and always enthusiastic.

MONEY FOR CHRISTMAS.

Women Depositors Begin Their Annual Raid on the Banks.

In the up-town banks which provide special facilities for women there has been a noticeable increase in the number and size of the drafts presented by women within the past few days. This fact indicates the usual preparation for Christmas shopping.

Compared with previous seasons, the withdrawals of money are said to average about the same as last year, although the withdrawals began about a week later than heretofore. The amounts withdrawn range from $20 to $250.

Three banks which pay particular attention to women's accounts are the Fifth Avenue, the Lincoln, and the Bank of New Amsterdam. Each of these institutions has a cozy little parlor for the exclusive use of women, and only new money is passed out of the teller's window to women customers. In the Lincoln Bank last Friday morning there were fully a dozen female depositors drawing checks at the same time. Almost invariably a woman when presenting a check to be cashed will designate the denominations of the bills she desires. For instance, one wanted $100, and she requested the teller to give her "two twenties, three tens, four fives, nine ones, and the rest in silver."

"There is not nearly as much gold called for this year as there was last," said a teller of one of the banks. The ladies seem to be in love with the new paper money, especially the ones and twos. No matter what the amount of the customer's withdrawal may be, she always wants a number of one-dollar bills. Last year a great deal of gold was given as Christmas presents, but now there appears to be a rampant shopping spirit. I presume that the remarkably low prices that prevail this season are accountable for this spirit. Not a day passes that we do not hear our women customers discussing the tempting bargains offered at the principal stores."

$100,000 Fire on Grand Street.

Ten thousand dollars' damage was done at midnight last night to the Christmas stock of George Glauber, who keeps a novelty bazaar in the three-story building at 277 and 279 Grand Street. Policeman Buckridge discovered a fire in the basement and it was kept confined there. Some damage was done next door, 275 Grand Street, to the millinery store of Jacob Nasonowitz. Mr. Glauber's stock was insured.

Ran into a Madison Avenue Car.

A team of horses, attached to a sleigh, owned and driven by Daniel Coleman of 120 West Twenty-sixth Street, ran away late last night at Madison Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. At Fifty-eighth Street it ran into a Madison Avenue car, breaking the leg of one of the car horses.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Dix gave a dinner at their residence, Madison Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, to a party of friends last evening. It was a delightful reunion of those who traveled abroad with Mr. and Mrs. Dix last Summer.

—Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin gave a musical tea last Saturday afternoon at his residence, 51 West Fifty-first Street. Selections were rendered by Miss Adèle Lewing, Miss Walsh, Orton Bradley, Perry Averill, and Heinrich Meyn. Miss Hattie Snow and Miss Elsie Otheman assisted in receiving the guests.

—A large number of the Brooklyn Heights set attended the first cotillion of the "Heights Assembly" at Germania Hall, Brooklyn, last night. Two other cotillions are promised during the season. The patronesses were Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. E. H. Litchfield, Mrs. William A. Taylor, Mrs. John Notman, and Mrs. Charles D. Van Nostrand. The committee was Charles B. Van Nostrand, William A. Taylor, Wyllys Terry, and Clyde Notman.

—Miss Augusta de Peyster was formally presented to society at an afternoon tea given in her honor by her mother, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, of 7 East Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. The house decorations consisted of pink and white cutflowers. The débutante was becomingly gowned in white satin, and carried pink roses. Mrs. de Peyster wore black velvet, trimmed with rare black lace. The young women who assisted in receiving the guests were attired in pink. They were Miss Frances de Peyster, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Josephine Atterbury, Miss Frances Pell, Miss Auchincloss, Miss Jay, and Miss Delafield.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

James—Betts.

Clinton Roach James of Brooklyn and Miss Evelyn Maude Betts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Florian Betts of 68 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, were married last evening at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue.

The church was decorated with evergreens, holly, and red roses, the altar being banked with ferns, palms, and cut flowers. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, the Rev. William J. Harsha. The bride wore a gown of white brocaded moire trimmed with point lace. Her veil was of tulle held in place by orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a handsome diamond brooch, a present from the groom. Miss Mattie Townsend was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Sinclair, Miss Florence Lynch, Miss Jennie McMann, and Miss Margaret Hover. J. Frank James, Jr., a brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were George Roach, Carl Schlatter, Edward Wagner, William Betts, Andrew Murray, and William Stilwell, Jr. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents. Maresi served. Mr. and Mrs. James, after their wedding tour South, will reside at 33 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Among the many at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Adams, Mr. and Mrs. D. Boyd, Mrs. T. M. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Byrnes, Mr. and Mrs. William Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. George Billings, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Balton, Miss L. Borden, Asa Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Borden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. George Betts, Miss A. Bullis, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Betts, F. Betts, Miss A. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Brown, C. Best, Mr. and Mrs. William Conroy, Miss S. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. H. David, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Freedman, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Field, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Stilwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thees, Miss Grace Wells, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walworth, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cobb, Miss S. Briggs, Mrs. M. Coe, and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Betts.

Jennings—Brewster.

A very fashionable wedding was that of Miss Mary Dows Brewster to Oliver Gould Jennings, celebrated yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church at 3:30 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church, assisted the Rev. Dr. Chauncey B. Brewster of Grace Church, Brooklyn, a cousin of the bride, in performing the ceremony.

The church was beautifully decorated with Bride roses and orchids, the chancel being almost hidden with palms and festoons of white roses. The bride was gowned in an imported French satin costume trimmed with rare old lace. Her veil of old lace was secured with a cluster of orange blossoms and a star and crescent of diamonds. She carried a handsome silver-bound Prayer Book instead of the conventional bouquet. Miss Margaret Brewster Fitch of New Haven, the bride's cousin, was her maid of honor. She wore a white silk dress covered with mousseline de soie, and carried a bouquet of Bride roses.

The bridesmaids were Miss Linda Stebbins of Casanovia, N. Y., a cousin of the bride; Miss Madeline Dinsmore, Miss Mabel Sard of Albany, N. Y., and Miss Maud Curtis. They were prettily dressed in gowns of pale chocolate, trimmed with white silk and lace, and large black picture hats dressed with plumes. James R. Sheffield was the best man, and the ushers were Percy Rockefeller, Walter S. Kemeys, Woodward Haven, Walter Chambers, and George S. Brewster, brother of the bride. The ceremony was followed by a large reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster of No. 695 Fifth Avenue.

Among those present were the Rev. and Mrs. Lea. M. Luquer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. L. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Atterbury, Miss Josephine Atterbury, Miss Dows, Miss Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Curtis, Miss Hague, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Miss Elizabeth Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kemeys, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Jennings, Miss De Silver, Wyllys Terry, Miss Litchfield, Norman S. Dike, Miss Stillman, and W. C. Le Gendre.

Meng—Bischoff.

A pretty house wedding was that of Miss Loula Amalia Bischoff, daughter of Judge Henry Bischoff, Jr., of the Supreme Court of this city, to James Shelton Meng, a son of Judge J. S. Meng of Vidalia, La., which took place at the home of the bride's parents, 19 West Ninety-sixth Street, at noon yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard Cobden, assistant rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride was gowned in a traveling dress of brown and white broadcloth, with brown picture hat.

She was given away by her father, and had no attendants. Immediately after the ceremony a quiet wedding breakfast was served to sixty guests.

The rooms were prettily decorated with potted plants, palms, evergreens, and wild smilax, and presented a tropical appearance. Seidl's orchestra furnished the music. The groom is an agricultural chemist and a recent graduate of the Mississippi State College.

After an extended wedding tour the couple will take up their residence in this city.

Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell A. Wilkins, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. MacDonald, Dr. L. L. Seaman, Miss Clara Heather, Mr. and Mrs. Chaurant, the Misses Chaurant, J. Phillips, Alfred Leaman, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Le Febre, Mrs. E. B. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Schloeder, Mr. and Mrs. William Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. George Hasburn, Mr. and Mrs. Straley, Judge Herman Bolte, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Von Graberg, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Hoeffler, Mrs. E. P. Bischoff, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Godive, Mr. and Mrs. Berlin, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sammis.

Wales—Morse.

The wedding of Miss Lucy Cary Morse, daughter of Prof. Moses Morse of 171 West Seventy-third Street, to George Wales of Boston was celebrated at 8 o'clock last evening in the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lenox Avenue. The bride entered the church unattended on the arm of her father. She wore a handsome gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace. Her veil was of tulle, and she carried a bunch of lilies of the valley. She was met at the altar by the groom and the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the church, who performed the ceremony. Ernest Wales, son of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Dr. Benjamin Sharpe of Philadelphia, Hazen Morse of New Rochelle, Dr. Safford G. Perry of New Jersey, Dr. Morrison Hutchingson, James G. Wentz, and Edward Lee Young of this city. There was no reception, the couple starting immediately on their wedding trip. They will make their home in Beacon Street, Boston. Among those who attended the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Wentz, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Martin, Col. J. F. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Curtiss, and Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Chase of Boston.

Kirkpatrick—Dennistown.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Capt. G. M. Kirkpatrick, son of Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, was married in St. Peter's Church, in this city, this morning, to Miss Mamie Dennistown, daughter of the late J. F. Dennistown, Q. C., of Peterborough, Ontario. The ceremony was performed by Canon A. F. Kirkpatrick. The service was full choral.

The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with chiffon lace and orange blossoms. The groomsman was Capt. George Cartwright of Kingston, Ontario. The bride's mother gave a large reception after the wedding.

Among the guests were Sir Donald A. Smith, Canadian High Commissioner; Mr. R. R. Dobell and wife, Mr. John Paton and wife, Mr. J. D. Mackenzie and wife, and Gen. Dennistown. The bride's traveling dress was of fawn-colored cloth, trimmed with blue velvet.

Weed—Hill.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 16.—Miss Helena Charlotte Hill, daughter of Congressman and Mrs. E. J. Hill, of this city, and Walter Harvey Weed of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, and son of A. R. Weed of Brooklyn, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, on West Avenue, this evening. The Rev. A. H. Wyatt, pastor of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by guests from New York, Brooklyn, New Haven, and Washington.

Bell—Eichler.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Miss Lizzie Eichler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Eichler, of this city, was married this afternoon to George Nelson Bell of New York. The Rev. Mr. Schmidkoutz of this city performed the ceremony. Mr. Bell is a civil engineer in the employ of the United States Government, and is at present engaged in work at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

MAIL COLLECTED AT HOME.

Plan of Having a Box at Every Home to be Tried.

The idea of having letters written in New York mailed at the house where written and collected by postmen meets with favor from Postmaster Dayton. The plan is not novel, having been tried in St. Louis and some sections of Washington, D. C. It involves the purchase, by every householder, of a specially constructed box at a cost of from $1.50 to $2, or, perhaps, less. This box has two compartments, one for letters for collection, and which can be opened only by the postman, and one in which the postman puts the mail for delivery.

Postmaster Dayton and Mr. Morgan, Superintendent of City Delivery, said yesterday that the plan, after the experimental stage had been passed, might require no more, or even fewer, men than the present system. Mr. Morgan said that in St. Louis the number of postmen was about the same as under the old system.

It is the great number of flat houses in this city which will make the problem a difficult one here. Some of these flat houses have no boxes and no places for them, but it would not be difficult or expensive in many cases for the owners to put in mail chutes such as are now used in office buildings. Even if it should add to the expense to the department, Mr. Dayton says nothing is too expensive for a perfect system.

The plan as it is to be tried here will relieve the postman of all work of assorting mail, and will be supplemented by a wagon service to collect from the collectors with sufficient frequency to prevent them from being overburdened. It is also contemplated to have them carry stamps and stamped and unstamped envelopes for sale at each house where desired.

For general adoption and success the plan will require the co-operation of the citizens, for unless all householders will consent to procure the boxes it will not be complete, although it will still be possible to maintain the present mail boxes on the streets for those who will not get their own boxes. Mr. Morgan said yesterday that Congress could pass a law which, by depriving those who had no boxes from the benefits of free delivery, could practically make the purchase of such boxes mandatory.

The experiment is to be tried here as soon as plans are perfected and receive the necessary approval from Washington. The district to be tried is in the neighborhood of Central Park West, from Seventieth to Ninetieth Street.

Junior Physicians Appointed.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The following appointments were made to-day at the Manhattan State Hospital, New York City, from the civil service eligible list for junior assistant physicians: Dr. Theodore I. Townsend, Dr. Arthur B. Wright, and Dr. William House of New York City. These appointments practically exhaust the eligible list for junior physicians in the office of the State Civil Service Commission, and it will be necessary to hold another examination at an early date for filling several existing vacancies. Frank L. Stevens of New York City was also appointed from the civil service list as stenographer in the Court of Special Sessions, New York, at a salary of $1,000.

The Sentence Will Be Secret.

BARCELONA, Dec. 16.—The trial by a military court of the prisoners charged with being implicated in the throwing of a bomb in a crowded street while a religious procession was passing on June 7 last has been concluded. The sentences to be pronounced upon the condemned men will be decided upon in camera, and will not be made public; and any person having knowledge of the penalties imposed and divulging them will be severely punished. These precautions are considered necessary, as it is feared that the publication of the sentences would result in disorderly outbreaks.

Hamburg Strikers Riotous.

HAMBURG, Dec. 16.—There have been frequent riotous disturbances by the striking dock laborers in this city to-day, and a large number of the rioters have been taken into custody. A tavern belonging to the Stevedores' Society was wrecked by the strikers, who emptied all the liquor in the tavern into the street, and smeared the bedding and furniture of the tavern with paraffin.

Death of Cardinal Boyer.

BOURGES, Dec. 16.—Cardinal Jean Pierre Boyer, Archbishop of Bourges, died in this city to-day. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—The Executive Council of the National Liberal Federation, at a meeting held in this city to-day, rejected a proposal to make the situation in Armenia a Liberal Party question.

MUNICH, Dec. 16.—An explosion occurred in Cramer's match factory at Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, last evening, demolishing the building, killing fifteen women and girls and seriously injuring seven others.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 16.—Traffic on the Costa Rica Railroad has been wholly suspended owing to a heavy wash-out at Las Lomas. It is probable that the operation of the road will be at a standstill for a fortnight or more.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The naval budget was passed by the Chamber of Deputies to-day. Replying to an interrogation, Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine, said that it was the intention of the Government to submit plans for the defense of Brest and Cherbourg.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Lloyds' agent at Curacao cables that the Hamburg-American Line steamer Thuringia, from Hamburg Nov. 13 and Havre Nov. 17, for West Indian ports, is ashore east of Point Curacao, Island of Curacao. It is not believed that she has any passengers.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Admiralty Court to-day awarded the German steamer Mannheim the sum of £850 salvage for towing the British bark Cypher, Capt. Clarke, into Halifax on Sept. 18 last. The Mannheim sought to obtain £1,500, which sum the court refused to allow. The Mannheim took the Cypher in tow on the evening of Sept. 14, and, after towing the bark two hours, Capt. Ocklemann, commander of the Mannheim, refused to tow her further unless the Captain of the Cypher signed an agreement to pay him £1,500 upon reaching port. Under the circumstances, Capt. Clarke had no alternative but to sign the agreement, and the vessel was then towed to Halifax.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 16.—The Calender Building was damaged to the extent of $16,000 by water in extinguishing a fire to-day. Sixty girls employed in the place were panic-stricken, but were rescued.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 16.—The furniture factory of Hartmeir & Son was destroyed by fire to-night, with everything it contained. The loss will be about $25,000. There is a partial insurance. The fire started inside of the building, but the cause is not known.

WOOL GROWERS TAKE ACTION.

Afraid of Tariff Agitation, but Do Not Oppose the Dingley Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The National Wool Growers' Association of the United States met at the Ebbitt House to-night and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the National Wool Growers' Association, assembled in convention at Washington, recognizes the desirability of immediate action to prevent the flood of speculative importations of foreign wools which would occur in advance of a proposed increase of duties, and, while we insist upon the speedy preparation and passage of a law which shall give to the wool growers the "most ample protection" promised by the St. Louis platform, upon which the recent Republican victory was achieved; and

Whereas, While we doubt the expediency of passing the so-called Dingley bill in any event, and especially without other amendments, yet with the expectation that a proper wool Tariff bill will be enacted at an extra session of Congress, soon after March 4, 1897, in a spirit of concession to the opinions of others, we deem it advisable to interpose no objection to the passage of the Dingley bill if the amendments below specified be made; but without these amendments we respectfully enter our earnest protest against its passage; therefore,

Resolved, That we do not oppose the immediate passage of the Dingley bill, providing only that the following amendments are incorporated therein:

First—Removing the provision that the law shall continue until 1898; and, second, that the duties on woolen, shoddies, wastes and other wool substitutes shall be practically prohibitory.

The Wool Growers' Association also passed resolutions urging Congress to incorporate in any tariff bill that may be passed this session or next the wool schedules adopted by the Wool Growers' Association at its meeting held in Washington in December, 1895. There are sixteen sections of this schedule as adopted, covering all classes and grades of wool.

AT THE STUDENTS' CLUB.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre Visits It and Approves the Movement.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayre was at the Students' Club last Sunday afternoon to spend a social hour with Bellevue students. When called on for an address, the aged doctor said with much feeling that he had taken a calm hour in his study to write down very carefully a few things which were strong convictions, and would read these and leave them on record at the club.

He wanted it known that these were his well-defined opinions in his study, but since coming into the delightful and warm home atmosphere of the meeting, he could give even greater emphasis to what he had written.

He expressed his pleasure at being able to be with the club, and said he looked upon the organization as one of the most important factors in the proper development of a young man's character during his student life. He dwelt on the loneliness which one could feel in a large city. "I therefore think it is the true policy as well as the bounden duty of every professor and teacher in every medical school in the city to use every effort in his power to promote the club's usefulness and perpetuate its existence."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Marcus Daly of Montana is at the Netherland.

—Charles J. Bonaparte of Boston is at the Albemarle.

—Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin of Albany is at the Gilsey.

—Gen. N. B. Sweitzer, United States Army, is at the Astor.

—Prof. Elihu Thomson of Boston and Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island are at the Holland.

—J. R. Watson of Boston, Stuyvesant Le Roy of Chicago, and C. B. Nichols of Albany are at the Everett.

—C. F. Ayer of Boston, J. H. Archbold of Buffalo, and Thomas H. Hall, Jr., of New Haven are at the Savoy.

—Robert F. Roberts of Baltimore, J. R. Prentiss of Cleveland, and Edmund F. Johnson of Buffalo are at the Normandie.

—Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, United States Navy, and Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—R. H. Myrick of Cincinnati, Frank V. Bennett of Washington, W. J. Montague of Baltimore, and F. M. Hexter of Cleveland are at the Hoffman.

—Eugene Nelson of Boston, W. M. Sherman and R. C. Blackall of Albany, and the Rev. Silliman Blagden of Washington are at the Grand Union.

—Congressman Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia, N. Y.; ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego, and John L. Stoddard of Boston are at the Manhattan.

—J. M. Wheeler of Rochester, W. C. Brayton of Syracuse, Robert A. Cummings of Philadelphia, and C. A. Lamb of Chicago are at the Marlborough.

—John W. Ward and W. S. Anderson of Philadelphia, R. H. Graham of Chicago, W. R. Griffith of Baltimore, and Theodore P. Dresser of Boston are at the Imperial.

—Joseph Henderson of Boston, A. B. Mills and H. G. Young of Albany, W. H. Landers of Syracuse, and M. H. Briggs and G. Allen of Rochester are at the Murray Hill.

—Governor-elect Frank S. Black of Troy, Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, and Gen. William M. Osborne and W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue.

—R. G. de Ayala of the Spanish Legation at Washington, Lynde Harrison of New Haven, and S. R. Callaway, President of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, are at the Waldorf.

—H. C. Lodge and G. C. Lodge of Nahant, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carpenter of Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. W. T. Hancock of Staten Island, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler of Tuxedo Park, and B. F. Cresson of Philadelphia are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. M. Jennings, silks; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; J. H. Bickford, dry goods; 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, dress trimmings, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Cohen, S., & Sons, Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

—Frankel, Frank, & Co., Keokuk, Iowa; D. Frankel, notions; D. Lyons, millinery, 134 Spring Street; Stuart House.

—Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, silks and velvets; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hartwell, the Richards, Company, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Drown, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Heiber, J. C., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Heiber, domestics; St. George Hotel.

—Hull, E. R., & Dutton Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. A. Dutton, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Landy, boys' clothing, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. W. Long, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Miller, Daniel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Turner, dress goods, 64 Leonard Street; Astor House.

—Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmon, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. W. Smith, carpets, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Well, white goods and laces; Grand Hotel.

—Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Fisher, dress goods; Grand Hotel.

—Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

—White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs; 70 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Wood & Ewer, Bangor, Me.; F. P. Ewer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 2:50 A. M. Dec. 17.

RED CROSS BAZAAR.

Formally Opened Last Night in the Presence of a Large Crowd.

The grand bazaar of the Red Cross Society at the Waldorf was formally opened last evening by Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, the President of the New York Red Cross, and Charles A. Dana.

Mrs. Raymond explained the object of the bazaar, and spoke of the splendid work done by the New York Red Cross Hospital In and Out Door Nursery Department and Training School for Red Cross Sisters. The proceeds of the bazaar are to be devoted to the erection of a permanent institution in West One Hundredth Street, where it is tempor

FOR A ZOOLOGICAL PARK

PUBLIC-SPIRITED NEW YORKERS WILL PUSH THE PROJECT.

South Bronx Park Offers Many Natural Advantages for the Proposed Institution—Some Details of the Plan—Other Parks.

A zoological park established in South Bronx Park in accordance with the plan submitted to the Sinking Fund Commission by the officers of the New York Zoological Society will add a long desired feature to the public attractions of this city.

All the money necessary for construction purposes will be furnished by the society, and the garden is to be turned over to the city authorities in complete form and well equipped, providing the city will agree to maintain it after it is established. The plans prepared for the inspection of the Sinking Fund Commissioners contemplate a park that shall be as artistic and attractive as the art of landscape gardening, coupled with uncommon natural advantages, can make it. This proposition, it is understood, will receive careful consideration at the hands of the committee of the Sinking Fund Commission and a report upon it will be made at the next meeting of the full board.

The idea of establishing in this city zoological gardens of a character suitable to the metropolis of the New World has been under discussion for many years. Although commending itself at once to all public-spirited citizens, and receiving the cordial support of several influential men, the idea has developed slowly. The first definite step toward accomplishing the object in view was taken about a year and a half ago, when the New York Zoological Society was formed. The clearly defined purpose of this society is to establish a New York zoological park, and the class of men who have allowed their names to become identified with the movement gives assurance that something will be done at no distant day.

Officers of the Society.

Andrew H. Green is the President of the society. The Vice Presidents are Charles E. Whitehead and J. Hampden Robb; the Recording Secretary, Madison Grant; Corresponding Secretary, George Bird Grinnell; Treasurer, L. V. F. Randolph, and Director of the Park, William T. Hornaday. The Board of Managers includes John L. Cadwalader, Prof. Osborn of Columbia College, Andrew D. Parker, Philip Schuyler, Edward H. Litchfield, John S. Barnes, Eugene Schieffelin, Robert L. Niles, Frederick W. Devoe, J. Seaver Page, Thomas H. Barber, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., George G. Haven, Levi P. Morton, John Hadden Starin, Charles A. Dana, Charles E. Whitehead, Charles R. Flint, George B. Grinnell, Percy R. Pyne, Wager Swayne, Charles T. Barney, Charles R. Miller, Oswald Ottendorfer, C. Grant La Farge, Royal Phelps Carroll, Henry H. Cook, William H. Webb, William C. Church, and Frank M. Chapman.

Henry F. Osborn is Chairman of the Executive Committee, John S. Barnes is Chairman of the Finance Committee, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., is Chairman of the Auditing Committee, and W. T. Hornaday Chairman of the Scientific Council. The latter includes Madison Grant, Secretary of the New York Zoological Society; Prof. J. A. Allen, Curator, and Frank M. Chapman, Assistant Curator, of mammalogy and ornithology American Museum of Natural History; Prof. Da Costa, Professor of Zoology Columbia University; Prof. William Stratford, College of the City of New York; Prof. W. Gilman Thompson, University of New York; Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, Superintendent of the New York Aquarium; William A. Stiles, Park Commissioner, and Dr. George Bird Grinnell. Any person having once become a member of the corporation may make himself a life member by the payment of $200, and he may become a patron by bestowing real or personal property to the value of $1,000 or more. There are already more than fifty life members of this society.

In inducing William T. Hornaday to accept the office of Director of the proposed zoological park, the Board of Managers took a practical step in the way of progress.

Mr. Hornaday's Researches.

Mr. Hornaday has had experience which especially fits him for work of the kind that is desired. He traveled for more than five years as a zoological collector in the southern part of this country, the West Indies, South America, Europe, India, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo. In those travels he collected, for scientific purposes, a large variety of zoological specimens. The organization of the Society of American Taxidermists, in 1880, was, to a large extent, the result of Mr. Hornaday's work, and in 1882 he was appointed chief taxidermist for the United States National Museum, a post which he held for seven years. In 1889 Congress appropriated $200,000 for the purpose of establishing a zoological garden in connection with the Smithsonian Institution, and $98,000 additional was appropriated to carry out plans which were devised and submitted by Mr. Hornaday.

Among various publications of which Mr. Hornaday is the author is the work on "Taxidermy and Zoological Collecting," which was published by the Scribners in 1891. As the result of personal investigations abroad in the interest of the New York Zoological Society, Mr. Hornaday has prepared a full and interesting report upon the size and main features of the zoological gardens in the principal cities of Europe. Fourteen public zoological gardens were visited by Mr. Hornaday abroad, and nearly all of them were under the management of zoological societies and corporations. Very few were found to be under Government control. Eight of the gardens visited by Mr. Hornaday were located on land set apart for that purpose in public parks without the exaction of any concessions. In London, Hanover, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, and Paris the zoological societies are furnished with suitable grounds rent free, so long as the gardens are maintained in a suitable and satisfactory manner. It is an interesting fact that, with the exception of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, most of the principal zoological gardens in Europe have been established by money either contributed by members, raised by the payment of annual dues, or by the sale of shares. Most of these gardens are supported by the funds drawn from the gate receipts, fees, and annual dues of members, sale of valuable animals bred in the gardens, and the lease of franchises in the grounds. In the cities of Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam the zoological gardens are owned entirely by their controlling societies. The rules of these gardens rigidly exclude residents of those cities who are not members of the societies, except that on two days of each week the poor people of the communities are admitted to the grounds at the nominal admission fee of 10 cents each.

American Parks.

In our own country several cities inferior in rank and wealth to New York have already established their zoological gardens, with most gratifying results. The National Zoological Park, in Washington, which was established by Congress at an expense of $292,000, contains 168 acres and is well equipped with animals. A large and interesting collection of American animals has been maintained in Lincoln Park, Chicago, for several years. Philadelphia and Cincinnati zoological parks have been successful as popular city institutions for nearly a dozen years, and now Pittsburg is just beginning the establishment of a "zoo" in Schenley Park, which will cost $250,000. Boston also has under serious consideration the establishment of a great public zoological garden in one of her suburban parks. With such examples before them, the public-spirited citizens who are interested in this New York movement naturally feel a strong stimulus to push ahead as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Hornaday is confident that with the facts and figures collected by him, and at the disposition of the New York Zoological Society, it will be practicable to plan a zoological park of any required size, and to cost in its maintenance any sum per annum that may be fixed upon. In most of the European cities it has been found possible to maintain a zoological garden for a much smaller annual charge than would be required in New York. The following figures show the annual cost for maintenance of some of the principal foreign zoological gardens: Berlin, $137,500; Antwerp, $136,800; Amsterdam, $105,000; London, $100,000; Cologne, $75,800; Rotterdam, $05,940; Hanover, $42,000; Paris, $20,000.

In contrast with these figures, it may be stated that thus far the cost of maintaining the zoological parks in Washington and Philadelphia has been $50,000 per year.

Requirements for a Garden.

As explained by Mr. Hornaday, the public requirements for a zoological garden are as follows: 1. A site as near as possible to the centre of population; 2. ground that can be walked over without great exertion; 3. the right quantity and quality of shade, both for visitors and for the animals; 4. a fine series of collections of quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles in a good state of health; 5. buildings, inclosures, and ponds which are thoroughly commodious and comfortable for the animals and pleasant to the eye of the visitor; 6. absolute cleanliness of animals and grounds; 7. an ample system of walks and provisions for public comfort; 8. a complete system of protection for the animals and for visitors; 9. ample and correct system of labeling; 10. adequate facilities for students and artists.

It is not contemplated to establish in New York a zoological garden of the ordinary foreign type. Most of the gardens visited by Mr. Hornaday while abroad contained some features of popular diversion and enjoyment which would not be deemed necessary here; for instance, the public assembly room and concert hall features, which are considered indispensable adjuncts of a popular resort in Germany and France, could in such an institution as a zoological park be readily dispensed with in this city.

In declaring its purpose to establish a zoological park and not a zoological garden, the New York society is keenly alive to the fact that there is a wide distinction between the two. Chiefly the difference between a park and a garden relates to the size and character of the inclosure. While a zoological park would be laid out to embrace a large amount of territory containing trees and shrubs, a mere zoological garden would occupy a comparatively small area of ground nearer to the centre of population than it would be expedient to establish a park. In the larger area of a park the animals would naturally be surrounded by more favorable conditions, and would have greater liberty of action.

In such discussions as the managers of the New York Zoological Park have thus far had regarding methods of management, one idea has received universal approval, and that is to give the public free access to the park as often as possible.

As to Admission Fees.

It has been proposed that the new park, when established, shall be open to the public six days in the week, one day to be reserved for the purpose of making necessary repairs, attending to special wants of the animals, and for the benefit of students, artists, and members of the Zoological Society. The custom in Europe is to open the Zoological Gardens only two days out of the seven, and then exact an admission fee from each person. Mr. Hornaday's belief is that the European method of limiting the days identifies the gardens too closely with the well-to-do classes, and fails to arouse a proper public sympathy for their work by excluding the poor people from any view or enjoyment of them. It may as well be mentioned in this connection that some of the foreign zoological professors who have watched with interest the development of zoological gardens in America are very emphatic in their expressions of opinion that Americans make a great mistake in keeping their gardens open to free admission for more than two days in each week.

Bronx Park presents a great number of natural advantages for the successful accomplishment of this project. The section of the park in which it is proposed to locate the zoological park is now chiefly unimproved rough land—part meadow and part covered with trees. The Bronx River, which flows through the park, affords a water area of about thirty acres. The tract which has been specially selected by the projectors of the new park lies south of Pelham Avenue, and comprises a little more than one-third of the total acreage of Bronx Park. One more advantage which this particular locality presents is that there is a sufficient expanse of open land upon which the necessary buildings can be erected without depolling any trees. In all the constructive work the aim will be to preserve, as far as possible, the natural condition of the locality. In their application to the Sinking Fund Commissioners the officers of the Zoological Society expressly stipulate that if permission is accorded them to erect the necessary buildings for a zoological park they will not ask any of the living trees or shrubbery within the area applied for.

Why Bronx Park Is Chosen.

To the end that there may be ample protection to the natural scenery of Bronx Park, the co-operation of the Park Commissioners is solicited. In the language of the society's application, "South Bronx Park is asked for because it is pre-eminently a place wherein the semblance of the natural haunts of wild animals can be secured by adaptation of nature's handiwork rather than by the slow and not always satisfactory processes of artificial creation. It is also asked for because it is possible to develop upon it a zoological park of the most spacious and attractive character." There are in the tract applied for half a dozen ponds, which, with a little artificial enlargement and embellishment, could not only be made extremely attractive, but could be adapted to useful purposes.

No difficulty is anticipated in the raising of the necessary funds to erect the buildings and stock the park with animals. It is believed that the sum of $250,000 would cover all of such expenses. Less than a dozen buildings would have to be erected at the beginning, and they would include a lion house, an elephant house, monkey house, reptile house, tropical ruminants' house, small mammals' house, and a bird house. There would also be necessary partly covered inclosures for the deer, buffalo, and other species that require abundance of fresh air and scope for exercise. It is estimated that the necessary buildings can be erected and the grounds put in order for $200,000, and that the remaining $50,000 would suffice to stock the park with animals for the time being. Once established, it is believed that this zoological park would enlist the interest and support of a large number of our public-spirited and wealthy citizens. Their pride in it as one of the city's growing institutions, it is thought, will induce them to contribute liberally from time to time toward its development and improvement. In other cities liberal gifts from private sources have enabled zoological gardens to add to their collections many rare animals which the ordinary revenues of the gardens were unable to provide.

A strong point in favor of Bronx Park as a proper location for the proposed zoological park is its accessibility from almost every part of Manhattan Island. The Third Avenue elevated trains now run as far as Tremont Avenue, which is about a mile from where it is planned to have the entrance to the zoological park, but should the latter be established there an extension of the elevated road would undoubtedly be built to accommodate its visitors. Two lines of trolley cars now run from Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street up to West Farms, within about 1,500 feet of one of the entrances to Bronx Park.

M'ALPIN'S BURST OF TEMPER.

Adjutant General Refers to His Removal by Governor-Elect Black.

Troop C of the Second Brigade, Brooklyn, held its first annual dinner and anniversary of its mustering at the Montauk Club last night. Capt. B. T. Clayton presided. The few guests present were Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Brig. Gen. McLeer, Col. Frothingham, Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Brigade; Senator Julius L. Wiemann, and Lieutenant Governor-elect Timothy L. Woodruff.

There were no formal toasts, but impromptu speeches were made by Capt. Clayton and the invited guests. Gen. McAlpin said he was pleased that he had mustered in Troop C. "But," he said, "those people who have seen fit to put me out have decreed that I cannot be with you long." Then he turned to the newspaper men present and said emphatically: "You reporters put that down."

Flint's Fine Furniture

is always a welcome gift at Christmas. Factory prices.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday: NEW ENGLAND, clearing in the morning, preceded by local snows on the east coast, high northerly winds, decreasing in force, slowly rising temperature.

EASTERN NEW YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair Thursday, not so cold, northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, followed by cloudy in the evening, northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly, not so cold. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair weather, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA AND ALABAMA, fair, slightly warmer winds, shifting to southeasterly. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, followed by threatening weather in northern portion, brisk to high southerly winds and warmer. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly to westerly winds, cooler in northern portion Thursday night. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW MEXICO, generally fair, possibly local showers in extreme Northern Texas, colder in northern portions, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY, partly cloudy weather, probably followed by showers Thursday afternoon or night, cooler Thursday night, winds shifting to northerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness Thursday, with warmer southerly winds, probably rain in western portions Thursday night. ARKANSAS, cloudy and warmer Thursday, probably showers Thursday night, southerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, warmer and fair, but cloudy in the afternoon, winds shifting to southeasterly. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and WESTERN NEW YORK, fair in the morning, cloudy and threatening in the evening, slightly warmer, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds. OHIO, generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness during the day, showers by Friday morning, brisk southeasterly winds, warmer Thursday, colder Friday. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally cloudy and warmer Thursday, colder and rain or snow by Friday morning, southerly winds Thursday. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, but with increasing cloudiness Thursday, local rain or snow by Friday morning, brisk easterly to southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows, brisk southeasterly winds, shifting to northerly, colder Thursday night. WISCONSIN, generally cloudy weather, probably snow in the afternoon or night, colder Thursday night, brisk southeasterly winds, shifting to northerly. MISSOURI and IOWA, generally cloudy weather, probably rain or snow in the afternoon or night, colder Thursday night, winds shifting to northerly.

KANSAS and NEBRASKA, local rains or light snows, colder, brisk and high northerly winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, light snows, colder, northerly winds. COLORADO, partly cloudy weather, probably light snows in eastern portion, colder, northerly winds. WYOMING, generally fair, colder in eastern portion, winds shifting to northerly. MONTANA, light snows and partly cloudy weather, colder, northerly winds, becoming variable.

Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Manistee, Ludington, and Manitowoc, and on the Atlantic coast from Montauk Point to Eastport.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...7:18|Sun sets...4:34|Moon sets...5:07

HIGH WATER DEC. 17.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
5:12 A. M.	5:52 A. M.	7:41 A. M.
5:39 P. M.	6:12 P. M.	8:01 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 17.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Dec. 13
Chicago City	Swansea	Dec. 1
Circassia	Glasgow	Dec. 4
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 9
Critic	Dundee	Dec. 1
Dunstan	Para	Dec. 9
Edwin	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Ema	Gibraltar	Dec. 9
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Germanic	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
Lahn	Bremen	Dec. 9
Marengo	Newcastle	Nov. 28
Manuka	Gibraltar	Nov. 27
Martello	Hull	Nov. 30
Norge	Christiansand	Dec. 8
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Dec. 10
Sorrento	Hamburg	Dec. 3
Southwold	St. Lucia	Dec. 8
Wells City	Swansea	Nov. 28
Whitcham	Gibraltar	Nov. 25
Willehad	Bremen	Dec. 4
Yucatan	Havana	Dec. 12

FRIDAY, DEC. 18.

City of Augusta	Savannah	Dec. 15
Comal	Galveston	Dec. 12
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 15
El Sol	New Orleans	Dec. 15
Europa	London	Dec. 4
Idaho	London	Dec. 3
Micmac	Swansea	Dec. 4
Munchen	Bremen	Dec. 6
Peconic	Gibraltar	Dec. 4

SATURDAY, DEC. 19.

Etruria	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Kansas City	Savannah	Dec. 16
Paris	Southampton	Dec. 12
Rhodora	Swansea	Dec. 4
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Dec. 6

SUNDAY, DEC. 20.

Alsatia	Gibraltar	Dec. 6
Colorado	Hull	Dec. 6
La Gascogne	Havre	Dec. 12
Sorrento	Havre	Dec. 6
Torridon	Gibraltar	Dec. 3

MONDAY, DEC. 21.

Advance	Colon	Dec. 14
Anchoria	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Cevic	Liverpool	Dec. 11
City of Washington	Havana	Dec. 17
Columbia	Gibraltar	Dec. 14
Patria	Hamburg	Dec. 9

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Trinidad	Dec. 17	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	Dec. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mohawk	Dec. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Norwegian	Dec. 19	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hudson	Dec. 19	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Ardanrose	Dec. 19	Jeremie	24 State St.
Idaho	Dec. 19	London	22 State St.
Sarnia	Dec. 19	Naples	61 Broadway.
Lucania	Dec. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Dec. 19	Glasgow	4 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Dec. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hevelius	Dec. 19	Pern'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Spaarndam	Dec. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gregory	Dec. 19	N. Brazil	88 Pearl St.
Valencia	Dec. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Dec. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 23	St'h'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Dec. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Dec. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Dec. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Werkendam	Dec. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Dec. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Dec. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Dec. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Dec. 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Dec. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Dec. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Dec. 31	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Jan. 5	Genoa	37 Broadway.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clyde	Jan. 7	Glasgow, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
N. York	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.

New York, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Arrived.

SS Asloun, (Br.,) Murray, Shanghai Oct. 6, Amoy 9th, Hongkong 16th, Colombo Nov. 2, Port Said 10th, and Gibraltar 26th, with mdse. to T. B. Cunningham; vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. yesterday.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla Dec. 2, Carthagena 4th, Black River 7th, and Kingston 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Starlight, (Br.,) Muller, Swansea Nov. 27, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 3:47 P. M. to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Gates, London Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at Quarantine at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Taurie, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Dec. 4, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived in Quarantine at 5:10 P. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Majestic, for Liverpool; Noordland, for Antwerp; St. Louis, for Southampton; California, for Hamburg; Seguranca, for Havana and Tampico; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; El Monte, for New Orleans; City of Kingston, for Port Antonio, Jamaica; Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Alamo, for Galveston; Benefactor, for Philadelphia; Euclid, for Manchester.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 16, 9:30 P. M., north, strong breeze, cloudy.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from Hamburg Dec. 14 for New York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Frankland, from New York Dec. 3 for Newcastle and Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York Dec. 6 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirratt, from New York Dec. 2 for Glasgow, passed Malin Head to-day.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, from New York Nov. 28 for Dover, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Stettin for New York Dec. 12.

SS Darial, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, sld. from Barry for New York yesterday.

SS Lyell, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, sld. from Fiume for New York yesterday.

SS City of Dundee, (Br.,) Capt. Halley, from New York Sept. 22, arr. at Otaru Dec. 12.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Bassewitz, from New York Nov. 22, arr. at Stettin Dec. 12.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York Nov. 12, arr. at Venice Dec. 14.

SS Ixion, (Br.,) Capt. Nish, from New York Dec. 2, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New York Dec. 5, arr. at London to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New York Dec. 3, arr. in Liverpool to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Berends, from New York, arr. at Naples at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Cohlenbeck, from New York, arr. at Bremerhaven at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New York, arr. at Southampton at 1 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS New York, Capt. Passow, from New York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 12:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from New York for Flushing, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Lord Warwick, (Br.,) Capt. Veysey, from New York for Leith, sld. from Queenstown to-day.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EAST THIRD STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH POWERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 6th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land designated on a certain partition map of lands in the Sixteenth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the heirs of Cornelius Ray, deceased, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, dated November 29th, 1844, and on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the Numbers 505 (five hundred and five) and 506 (five hundred and six,) and more particularly bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side or line of the Eleventh Avenue, where the same is intersected by the centre line of the block between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, running thence southerly and parallel with said Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel to said westerly side of Eleventh Avenue forty-nine (49) feet four and one-half (4½) inches to the southerly side of lot Number 504 (five hundred and four) on said map; thence easterly along the southerly side of said Lot 504 (five hundred and four) one hundred (100) feet, to the westerly side or line of Eleventh Avenue, and thence southerly along said westerly side or line of the Eleventh Avenue forty-nine feet four and one-half (4½) inches, to the place of beginning.

Subject, however, to the covenants contained in a certain grant from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to Robert Ray and John A. King, as surviving executors of the last will and testament of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated June 15, 1838.—Dated New York, December 2d, 1896.

ADAM WIENER, Referee.

CARTER & LEDYARD, Pltf's Attys., 54 Wall St., N. Y. d14-2aw3wM&Th&ja6

GRAND STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HERMAN HEYDT against HENRIETTA BEACH and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 17th day of December, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment covers and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Grand Street distant 16 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of Grand Street with the easterly side of Willett Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Willett Street and part of the way through a party wall 62 feet; thence easterly and parallel with Grand Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Willett Street and part of the way through a party wall 62 feet to the northerly side of Grand Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Grand Street 17 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the several dimensions more or less; together with the right of way mentioned in deed of premises to Morris Rinalds by Moses Adler, recorded in Liber 1199 of Conveyances, Page 399.—Dated New York, November 21, 1896.

ISAAC FROMME, Referee.

HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Plaintiff, 11 Pine Street, New York City.

n25-2aw3wW&F&d17

FIRST AVENUE.—Supreme Court, New York County.—SALOMON MARX and RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, plaintiffs, against JENNIE GRAHAM and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by Peter C. Meyer, auctioneer, on the 21st day of December, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on said day, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of First Avenue, distant seventy-five feet five inches southerly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of First Avenue with the southerly line of Forty-eighth Street; thence easterly parallel with Forty-eighth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue seventy-five feet; thence westerly parallel with Forty-eighth Street to and through centre of a party wall one hundred feet to the easterly line of First Avenue, and thence northeasterly along the easterly line of First Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as Number 852 First Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 10, 1896.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

THEODORE L. HERRMANN, Attorney for the Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City. d10-2aw3wTh&S.

PROPOSALS.

TO PLUMBING CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required in the plumbing and drainage of the following structures:

Laundry building at Ward's Island, New York City;

Workshops at Ward's Island, New York City;

Kitchen for the Verplanck Building at Ward's Island, New York City;

Cottage for male employes at Central Islip, Long Island;

Cottage for female employes at Ward's Island, New York City: for the Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 P. M., Monday, December 28, 1896, to Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open proposals.

Separate proposals must be made for each section of the work enumerated above and be accompanied by a bond of an approved surety company guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

Drawings and specifications may be seen and forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State. H. E. HOWLAND, President Board of Managers.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., DECEMBER 14, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) JANUARY 13, 1897, for furnishing Q. M. Depot here, various articles of Quartermaster's supplies. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 537 CONGRESS St., Portland, Me., October 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging Portland Harbor, Me., including Back Cove, will be received here until 3 P. M., January 14, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. A. N. DAMRELL, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 12 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Catania, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Catania.")

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 8 AM for Haiti, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Bordeaux, (letters for Venezuela and Curacao must be directed "per Bordeaux";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Allegheny; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardanrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I

FACTS ABOUT THE TEXAS

SECRETARY HERBERT REVIEWS THE BATTLESHIP'S MERITS.

Testimony of Capt. Glass and Charles H. Cramp to Prove That She Is One of the Best Vessels in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Navy Department issued an official statement this morning to demonstrate that the battle ship Texas, instead of being in any degree a failure, ranks with the finest warships in the world, and is not surpassed by any American naval vessel. The occasion for this announcement is Secretary Herbert's approval of a court of inquiry record, which found no one responsible for the unfortunate foundering of the vessel recently at the New York Navy Yard. Secretary Herbert's statement is as follows:

"In giving out the action of the department on the findings of the recent court of inquiry, as to the accident which resulted in the sinking of the Texas at the navy yard, New York, I have concluded to depart from my usual custom, and make a general statement about this ship.

"Of course, the public knows that the accident about which this court of inquiry was held could not have occurred at sea; that it happened because a part of an injection pipe had been taken out for repairs, and that the ship was promptly raised without having suffered any material damage.

"So many criticisms of this vessel have been made that the public, or a part of it, at least, may be disposed to regard her as valueless.

"The Texas was laid down by Mr. Whitney. A board of eminent naval officers awarded to a prominent English designer, Mr. John, the prize that had been offered by the department for the best plans of a battleship of given dimensions. At that time, and for some years afterward, the Navy Department, through the bureaus of Construction and Repair, and of Steam Engineering, was expending considerable money annually in the procurement of drawings, plans, &c., from abroad; we were availing ourselves of the experience of foreign nations.

"Considerable objection was made by some of the officers of the department to the building of a ship on the plans of the Texas, and the question was before more than one board during the administration of Secretary Whitney. Afterward, during the administration of Secretary Tracy, the plans, having been again brought in question, were submitted to other boards and they were again and again approved, and so the construction of the ship proceeded at the Norfolk Navy Yard until, during this Administration, she was completed and sent to sea.

Defects Remedied.

"There have been several accidents to the ship since she was commissioned. Different parts of her machinery have, from time to time, developed defects, and it at one time became apparent that her bottom needed stiffening. She was sent to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and her bottom was stiffened and her defects have, it is believed, speaking generally, all been remedied, except those relating to her turret and the system of water tight compartments, developed by the recent flooding of the vessel, as shown by the finding of the court of inquiry given out herewith.

"The department has given orders that these deficiencies be completely remedied, which can and will be done in a few weeks at the New York Navy Yard, and at comparatively small cost.

"It would, of course, be very desirable if all our ships, when first completed, could be turned over to the Government by contractors and by navy yards in absolutely perfect condition, but this has never yet been done, either in our own or any other navy.

"A modern war vessel is an aggregation of complicated machines, and no expert expects a ship to be at its best until it has been shaken down by a cruise of months and tried thoroughly in all its parts.

"It is believed that we have made fewer than any nation, and certainly less costly, mistakes than most others in the building of a modern navy; yet there were two of our ships, the Castine and the Machias, that had to be cut in two and lengthened. There were three others, the Detroit, the Montgomery, and the Marblehead, in which it was found essential to make far more fundamental changes than have ever been found necessary in the Texas, and yet the latter ship, probably because the question of her availability as a naval war vessel was mooted in the navy from the very inception of the ship, has been subject to an unusual amount of harsh criticism.

"It is sometimes stated that there are naval officers who are stealthily and surreptitiously aiding, through the press, to have the public condemn a vessel of the United States Navy. If this were true, there would be no condemnation too strong and no punishment too severe for such conduct.

Testimony from Her Captain.

"The Texas has been cruising as a part of the North Atlantic squadron for the past four months, since her bottom was stiffened at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Capt. Glass, one of the most efficient and reliable officers of the navy, who has been in command of her, declares that she is the stiffest, most easily managed, and entirely seaworthy ship in the service. Capt. Robley D. Evans, commanding the Indiana, holds the same opinion. He says that when the fleet, on the 12th of October, was on its way to New York, in a hurricane, the worst sea he had ever encountered, the Texas showed that she was the most seaworthy ship in the fleet. The Indiana was just ahead of the Texas and just behind the Maine, which is the rival ship of the Texas, she having been built upon the plans of the latter, altered in the department. The Texas rolled only five degrees, while both the Maine and Indiana were rolling very much more. Capt. Evans says the Texas all the time was a perfect gun platform, and he was in fair position to judge of the relative merits of the different ships. In that fleet were, at that time, the New York, the Indiana, the Columbia, the Raleigh, the Texas, the Montgomery, and the Maine, representing all the different classes of ships, above gunboats, now in the navy of the United States, and Capt. Evans says that the Texas, in her seaworthy qualities, was far superior to them all. Admiral Bunce corroborates this statement.

"The controversy about the Texas has brought out, naturally, from among the naval officers who are acquainted with the ship some very stout defenders, among others Admiral Brown, commandant at the Norfolk Navy Yard, who knows more about her than any one else except her Captain.

Letter from Charles H. Cramp.

"Some statements by Admiral Brown, which it appears from an interview with him were misunderstood by reporters, have called forth the following letter from Mr. Charles H. Cramp, by whose permission I give it to the public:

"Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1896.

"To the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir: The New York and Washington papers have recently printed some extraordinary statements concerning the Texas, attributed to Admiral Brown.

"At first I gave them little attention, but they were iterated and reiterated and elaborated from day to day, without disclaimer from the Admiral until they assumed a status of cumulative evidence to the effect that if the Admiral was not responsible for them, his failure to disavow them became tantamount to responsibility.

"The substance of these statements is that the troubles of the Texas are not due to any defect in the ship, but to a conspiracy among private shipbuilders to discredit and defame her because she was built in a navy yard. While the rank absurdity of such a statement might at first glance seem sufficient for its own refutation, yet the high rank of its alleged and thus far not disputed source, compels attention.

"Now, on my own part, I knew that instead of 'conspiring' to defame the Texas, I have always defended her to an extent that has made me obnoxious to many officers in the navy, who were bitterly opposed to the adoption of Mr. John's scheme. When the plans were under consideration Secretary Whitney, independently of the board, invited the judgment of others, including myself, and I examined the drawings and specifications carefully. My verdict was that the plans were good, symmetrical, and practicable. They might not be absolutely the best possible, but they were by odds the best submitted in that competition. The scantlings were light, but their lightness was symmetrical, and as a whole her hull construction involved the best mechanical distribution of minimum weight that I had ever seen. The practice abroad at that time was to reduce scantlings to the lowest limit of weight. The steel era was new, and many designers thought that because steel had more tensile strength than iron thickness could be proportionately reduced and equivalent rigidity and strength still be maintained. This led to extraordinary demands of armor and armament on small displacements, and the Texas and other ships designed at that time reached the climax of this tendency, which had been approved and adopted by our naval authorities in certain ships of that date. Such was my opinion of the plans of the Texas then, and I have never seen any reason to alter it.

"Returning now to the alleged conspiracy against navy yards, I state emphatically that I have never handled the subject of navy-yard methods except in public hearings before committees, and once in The Washington Post, making no secret of my responsibility for the publication. In this I did not attack the quality of work done in navy yards, but produced a report which had been made by the Navy Department for the House Committee on Appropriations, showing that on the basis of my bids to build the Raleigh and Cincinnati I would have built three such ships for what those two cost in the navy yards, and I did this to meet and overthrow a combination—I will not say conspiracy—between the New York, Norfolk, and Mare Island Navy Yards against the contract system. At the same time I admitted this high cost was due to the necessary red tape and military methods inseparable from any and all attempts on the Government to operate as a manufacturer.

"Apart from and beyond the foregoing considerations, I have always and most strenuously deprecated public criticism and discussion of such matters, for the reason that they are used abroad to handicap our industries in competition for foreign work. For example, Li Hung Chang asked me, 'Why do the South American republics go to England for their ships?' And I learned that he was prompted to this inquiry by the Chinese Government in consequence of the fact that both the British and German Ministers to China had called attention to the matter and had told the Chinese authorities that it was because good ships could not be built here.

"The armor-plate investigation, the allegations of defective stability, and many other published criticisms on our ships have been paraded by the English and Germans in Japan, China, and Russia, and their substance translated and printed in newspapers there to our prejudice. Far more serious faults prevail in other navies, but they are never known to the public, because it is policy to prevent ill-judged or misconceived criticism of such affairs. This policy is sound because, whatever may be the faults or defects, they certainly cannot be made good by printer's ink, a conviction which I am sure you share with me.

"In conclusion, I remark that, while I have long deprecated this tendency without saying much about it, I have been provoked to this somewhat emphatic protest by the fact that Admiral Brown, as quoted, seems to have reached the climax of mistake and mischief. Very respectfully,

"CHARLES H. CRAMP."

Secretary Herbert's Conclusions.

"I call particular attention to what Mr. Cramp says about the plans of the Texas. The very remarkable qualities as a seagoing vessel which she has demonstrated certainly vindicate his judgment. I do not mean to assert that the Texas is a model ship. She was laid down ten years ago. Many improvements have been made since that time in turret and watertight bulkhead systems, and also in the distribution of batteries. What I do mean to say is that the Texas will prove herself to be a valuable naval vessel.

"As to any controversy between Admiral Brown and the shipyards I have directed him not to talk for publication hereafter in relation to the Texas, and it is my earnest desire that all naval officers shall pursue a similar course.

"I especially desire to call attention to what Mr. Cramp says in his letter about the effect in foreign countries of the very frequent criticism upon American ships by a portion of the American press. I have direct information, from sources other than Mr. Cramp's letter which bears out his statements. Both China and Japan are building navies. Our shipbuilders naturally desire the custom of these two countries. I am credibly informed that certain shipbuilders of other countries who were competing last Spring with American shipbuilders for contracts with the Japanese Government had collected a large number of very sharp criticisms of American ships and put them all in array before the Japanese authorities for the purpose of showing that we do not know how to build ships in this country.

"The press of the country has been generally loyal to the navy, and has been largely instrumental in its successful upbuilding and development; its services in this direction cannot be too heartily acknowledged. I submit Mr. Cramp's letter, however, for the purpose of pointing out to some of our newspaper friends the unintentional injuries to American interests that are liable to result from enlarging upon minor misakes that may have been committed, even though at other times full credit be given for the great and substantial successes that have been attained.

"As to the mistakes of rival nations, they can, as a rule, only be learned through strictly professional channels. So that our shipbuilders when going abroad for custom are at a disadvantage when confronted by criticisms which certainly never were written with the thought that they would be used for any such purpose. I am sure that those who conduct and control our press will agree with me that American shipbuilders have no superiors. In making this statement let me say that I do not intend to be drawn into a controversy about the Texas. I only wish to put the public in possession of the most important facts about this ship, and I certainly do not deny the right or duty of the press to criticise naval methods. The department has sometimes even had its attention profitably directed to points in naval administration that might otherwise in the routine of business have escaped attention, and whether it adopts them or not it always welcomes suggestions which are meant to be, as most of them are, in the interests of the navy."

Passed Her Hundredth Year.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Catherine McNeely, best known as Aunt Kitty, died here last night. She was 100 years and 8 months old. Death was due to old age. She was in good health until a few days ago, when she began to decline, and sank steadily until death relieved her last night. She lived almost all of her life here. It was quiet and uneventful.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

GARDNER, Mass., Dec. 16.—Frank Ducharme was killed and Michael Keresey badly injured to-day by being struck by a train as they were driving across a track.

WINDSOR, N. S., Dec. 16.—At Wentworth to-day Frederick Cochran's house was destroyed by fire and his two children, aged two and four years, were burned to death.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 16.—J. Fred Lilienthal and August Bequest, former officials of the German-American Trust and Savings Bank, were arrested here to-day, charged with conspiracy to defraud that institution last May.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Mrs. H. D. Currie, a wealthy woman of Pittsburg, was committed to jail to-day on the charge of insanity. She engaged a hack and drove to the Sisters' Hospital, and demanded to see her mother, Mrs. Fitzgerald, who, she said, was an inmate of the institution. There was no such person there.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 16.—In the Superior Court to-day Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, formerly of Ansonia, was granted a divorce from her husband and given $200 alimony. The trial had many unusual features, among them the appearance on the stand of Thomas Kippe, the murderer, and the naming of his murdered wife as co-respondent.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Interesting Christmas bargains for thrifty housewives. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Georgia and Alabama and Columbus and Southern Consolidate.

AMERICUS, Ga., Dec. 11.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia and Alabama Railway took place in this city to-day. Resolutions were unanimously passed under which the consolidation of the Columbus and Southern Railroad with the Georgia and Alabama Railway was effected. At midnight to-night the Columbus and Southern was turned over to the Georgia and Alabama.

President Williams, in his annual report, comments upon the tide of immigration which is now setting toward the portion of Georgia, through which this road runs. One town upon the line of this railway has, in the past fifteen months, received about 8,000 colonists from all portions of the Union, and they are still coming in. The colonists are reported to be generally thriving and highly pleased with the new conditions and their surroundings. The President's report shows the financial condition of the road much improved.

The Directors to-day elected John Skelton Williams of Richmond President, and Cecil Gabbett of Americus First Vice President and General Manager.

RAILROADS IN AUSTRALIA.

Deficits Amounted to More than $14,000,000 in Three Years.

There has been, as in this country, a season of depression in railroad affairs in Australia. The reports of the Commissioners on the four colonies—New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia—for the year ending June 30, 1896, show a decrease of more than £230,000 in gross earnings compared with 1895, and an increase in deficit of £240,000. The total deficit, to be met by the revenues of the colonies, is £1,106,000.

In the fiscal years of 1894, 1895, and 1896 the total deficit to be paid by the colonies was: Victoria, £1,334,444; Queensland, £1,132,839; New South Wales, £275,185; South Australia, £173,278, or $14,578,730.

Overbuilding beyond the immediate needs of the colonies has resulted in almost entirely suspending new construction work. Factors in making the deficits were drought, languishing agriculture, wheat shortage, labor troubles, and financial stringency. Indeed by some the report in face of these adverse conditions is regarded as fairly satisfactory, certainly encouraging.

British Rapid Transit.

The passengers carried by the Liverpool (England) elevated railroad in the year which ended in June was 7,519,950, against 7,101,430 the preceding year. The road issues first and second class and workmen's tickets. In the last half year less than one-eighth of the passengers traveled first class, and 27 per cent. traveled on workmen's tickets. Dividends have been paid in successive half years at the rate of 2, 2¼, 3½, and 2¾ per cent. per year, successively.

The underground railroad in Glasgow (the second city of Great Britain) opened Aug. 10 last, five years after it was begun, is seven miles long and has twelve stations. There are seventy-four trains daily in each direction, going most of the day at fifteen-minute intervals. The trains make the seven miles in twenty-eight minutes, or at the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

Electric Street Roads in Europe.

A French census of European street railroads with electricity as a motive power finds the number to be 111, with an aggregate length of 560 miles. The number of motor cars or engines, 2,747, has doubled since last year. Three of the lines have underground conductors, nine work with a third rail, eight with accumulators, and ninety-one with overhead trolleys. The third-rail conductors are nearly all in England, the accumulators in France.

Seaboard Air Line Complains.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 16.—The Seaboard Air Line System, through General Passenger Agent T. J. Anderson, to-day filed before the Railway Commission further complaint against the Southern States Passenger Association, charging that it is not granted by the association the privilege of through rates to Texas and Arkansas and exchange of cars for that connection, and also claiming discrimination from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia points to Texas and Arkansas. The Railway Commission is asked to carry the matter to the Inter-State Commission.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Chairman Aldace F. Walker and the other Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, who attended the annual meeting of the company at Topeka, Kan., arrived here yesterday.

—A Chicago rumor, uncorroborated here, is that the Illinois Central Railroad Company is negotiating with transatlantic steamship lines for a service between New Orleans and Europe.

—The refunding bonds issued by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been fully taken up. Many small investors purchased them at from 102 to 103. Most of the issue was absorbed in the road's territory.

—The Executive Committee of the International Association of Ticket Agents met yesterday in this city, and advanced plans for the seventh annual convention at San Antonio, Texas, March 10, and a trip to the City of Mexico.

—General Manager B. F. Johnston of the Chicago, Paducah and Memphis Railroad says that the road will be transferred to the Chicago and Illinois Railroad. The lines will be connected to-day by the completion of the extension from Altamount to Shelbyville.

—Frank S. Gannon, who has been General Manager of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company and an Eastern Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is to be Third Vice President of the Southern Railway Company, a new office, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

—Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant United States Treasurer, received yesterday from the Treasury Department circulars announcing that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary until noon Dec. 21 for $2,780,000 first mortgage bonds of the Central, Union, and Kansas Pacific Railroads.

—Claus Spreckels has deeded the San Joaquin Valley Railroad property in trust to the Mercantile Trust Company of this city, which is trustee on the issue of $6,000,000 bonds to complete a line from Stockton to Oakland and San Francisco, and the extension of the road from Stockton to Fresno and Bakersfield.

—John K. Cowen was yesterday re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Directors accepted the resignation of Secretary Andrew Anderson, and appointed his assistant, C. W. Woolford, to succeed him. Mr. Anderson's services date from 1860. Ill health compelled his retirement.

—A fire at Dubuque, Iowa, two years ago was, it has been claimed, due to a spark from an engine of the Chicago Great Western Railway. The estimate of loss was $300,000, and the company has recognized its responsibility by settling with the insurance and lumber interests that were affected for $75,000.

—B. Frank Vaughn, once President and Manager of the Providence and Springfield Railroad Company, has brought a suit to recover $8,000 for services rendered the company. The road passed into the control of the New England Railroad Company, and it is probable that the Consolidated system, of which it is part, will defend the suit.

—A delightful trip over the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad is planned for to-day. An early start will be made. Of those who will accompany President Thomas P. Fowler and General Freight and Passenger Agent J. C. Anderson will be several railroad officials and personal friends. The trip will be to Oswego, and the party will return Saturday.

New Corporations.

—The Safety Pocket Fire Escape Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—D. S. Decker, William J. Nicholson, and S. V. Decker of New York City.

—The Railroad Signal Lamp and Lantern Company of New York City; capital, $46,000. Directors—James W. Hyde and Bernard Hahn of New York City and Andrew Lamon of Brooklyn.

MONTCLAIR BEATS YALE.

Rattling Game of Hockey with a Score of 6 to 1.

Yale's hockey team visited Brooklyn last night and played a game against the Montclair team at the Clermont Avenue Rink.

It was expected that Yale would win, but the Montclair boys put up a rattling good game and made six goals to their opponents' one.

The attendance at the rink was quite large, and the game was thoroughly enjoyed.

The Montclair players won chiefly through good team play. Each player seemed to be at the right spot at the right time, and after one player had carried the puck along well, a clever pass would give it to another. The back of the line of their team was very strong. Williams made some excellent stops at the goal, and H. Hornfeck at cover point and E. Emerson at point were ready at all times to turn the puck aside. Keohler, the captain, is an aggressive player, but the star of the team is M. Hornfeck.

Yale's team lacked team work. The players are all good individually, but want more coaching and practice before they can defeat the local teams. Lutton, at goal, made some good plays, but one man cannot hold a goal against a team. Barnes, the captain, made the most brilliant play of the evening for his team. In the second half he carried the puck almost the length of the rink, cleverly dodging the Montclair team. Then he made a clever side pass to Ryder, who shot it past Williams and scored the only goal for Yale. It took just 52 seconds to make the play.

The game began at 8:30 o'clock, and a minute later Place scored the first goal. It took only 51 seconds to make the second, M. Hornfeck being the successful player. The play was rather more open after that, and for three and three-quarter minutes the puck was hammered all over the rink. Then Place managed to shoot it between the Yale posts. This was all the scoring done in the first half of 20 minutes.

In the second half M. Hornfeck took the puck at once, and by clever dodging reached Yale's goal and scored in 1 minute 2 seconds' play. Sigler took Place's position, and for twelve minutes the play was very open. Yale made several good attacks on Montclair's goal, but the defense was too strong. Then Keohler scored. After Yale's goal by Ryder, M. Hornfeck took the puck down the rink and made the last goal of the game after two minutes' play.

The teams lined up as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Montclair.
G. P. Sheldon, '99	Cover	H. J. Keohler
H. V. Ryder, '97	Cover	M. Hornfeck
J. A. Hall, '97	Left Centre	C. Place
S. S. Stoddard, '99	Right Centre	G. Hornfeck
A. F. Barnes, '97	Cover Point	H. Hornfeck
C. S. Morris, S. S.	Point	E. Emerson
H. Lutton, '97	Goal	A. S. Williams

Score—Montclair, 6; Yale, 1.
Goals—M. Hornfeck, 3; Keohler, 1; Ryder, 1; Place, 2.
Substitute—Sigler for Place.
Referee—Mr. A. E. Reynolds.
Goals—Messrs. H. Snyder and A. A. Miller.

MAY OWN THE GOLF COURSE.

Knollwood Club Discusses a Plan to Buy Property It Now Uses.

The members of the Knollwood Country Club met Tuesday night at Delmonico's, and discussed a proposition to purchase the golf course and clubhouse from the owner, Augustus T. Gillender. The sentiment of the meeting seemed to be largely in favor of the plan.

It was finally voted, however, to refer the matter to a committee, whose members should examine the plan in detail, and report to the club members at an early date. This committee consists of N. C. Reynal, Tracy Dows, J. Borden Harriman, Edward H. Clark, and C. V. V. Sewell. The report will probably be made before the close of the year.

The course covers an area of about eighty acres, and the clubhouse cost $20,000. The links are one of the best in this vicinity, and, being a full eighteen-hole course, Knollwood has the honor of being one of the few courses of this length in the United States. There are perhaps not more than half a dozen eighteen-hole courses in the country. A number of subscriptions have already been received toward the purchase.

The members also discussed plans to enlarge the clubhouse by the addition of over 100 lockers and other requirements for the increasing membership. About ninety are now on the rolls. The club is situated between Elmsford and White Plains, a trifle nearer the former place. John D. Archbold is President, P. Gilbert Thebaud Vice President, and A. T. Gillender Treasurer.

Daly and Ives Play Billiards.

Frank Ives and Maurice Daly furnished the entertainment at the ladies' day of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club yesterday. They played a 300-point game at fourteen-inch balk line billiards, Daly winning by a score of 300 to 175. Daly's high run was 59 and Ives's 91. In a cushion-carrom game of fifty points, Ives came out ahead, the score being 50 to 32. Then Ives gave an exhibition of fancy shots.

Princeton Football Earnings.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 16.—The following statement regarding the financial status of the Princeton football team, covering the period from Sept. 1 to Dec. 12, was given out for publication to-day by James Elliot, General Athletic Treasurer: Receipts from games, &c., $31,757.74; expenses, to guarantees, traveling, training, athletic supplies, &c., $17,048.02; balance, $14,709.72.

Donoghue Defeats Moshier.

"Joe" Donoghue and Howard Moshier had the second of their series of races at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night. Donoghue won easily. Moshier fell near the close of the race, but it made no difference, as he was beaten at the time. Donoghue's time for the race was 5:53 2-5. Next Saturday evening these men will race three miles.

Boxing at Bohemian Club.

The finals of the boxing bouts of the Bohemian and Pastime Athletic Clubs will be held to-night. There will be bouts in the featherweight, 135-pound, 140-pound, and 158-pound classes.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with board; references.

106 WEST 79TH ST.—Furnished rooms, with board; desirable locality; near Park; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; CONVENIENT principal hotels, clubs. 109 Madison Av. and 12 East 29th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; first-class bread and cake baker; also fancy cooking; first-class city reference. 480 West 49th St., Cullen.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; good cleaner, ironer, or thorough waitress; best personal references. M., 311 East 38th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker and tailoress, by the day; perfect fit guaranteed; reasonable rates. Miss Powers, care of Byrnes, 101 East 86th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; excellent fitter; $1.25 a day; children's dresses also. Dressmaker, 464 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By a refined and capable person who has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe as housekeeper or useful companion to a lady going South; highest references. Atway, Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By English Protestant as kitchenmaid to work with a chef or a big woman cook, in a private family; first-class city references. Address E. W., care Mrs. Bell, 131 West 25th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent seamstress, dressmaker; would take charge of child two or three years old; best city reference. Juliette, care of Mrs. White, 2,210 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; in American family; best city references. 330 West 43d St., Boyd's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; best city references. Address F. M., 428 East 66th St., care of Martin.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; carves; makes all kinds of salads; best city references. F. M., Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. H. T., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended French butler; very tall; well mannered and competent; age 34; lady will give personal reference. Butler, 112 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—French; 32 years; competent, clean, and sober. Juillard, 230 East 40th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; thoroughly experienced in care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; best city references from last employer. Thomas, Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Well-appearing man; married; thoroughly competent and reliable; careful, experienced driver; highest city references; last employer can be seen. P. F., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 311 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; thoroughly experienced in the care of gentleman's establishment; first-class references. William, 921 6th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a steady young Swede; speaks fair English. Can be seen at present employer's, 28 East 49th St.

SECOND MAN.—Young man as second man; understands furnace; go on box, &c.; best references. H. F., 115 East 31st St.

Miscellaneous.

FRENCH; AGE 30; 10 YEARS IN FRENCH cavalry as chef; first-class rider; speaks German; slight knowledge of English; wants position. André, 112 West 21st St.

HANDY YOUNG MAN wants work of any kind; good reference. W. C., 219 East 36th St.

MASSAGE OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED, gives massage and magnetic treatment satisfactorily; French system. Address Hygiene, 753 6th Av.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE COVERED TRUCKS and Hearses.—Can give reference. T. Smith, 350 West 12th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Competent young girl as general houseworker, plain cook, and laundress; apartment. C. M. Hall, 251 West 100th St.

WANTED—A fully competent French Protestant infant's nurse; must have at least two years' personal reference. Address C., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter for two hours daily, afternoons. Address in own handwriting, giving references, Temple, 539 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and willing to work can learn of a permanent situation at good wages by writing at once to P. V. H., Box 283, Augusta, Maine.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

D. L. MOODY,

CHRISTMAS SERVICE,
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.

Address to women at 3 o'clock. Address to men at 8 o'clock.

Ira D. Sankey will sing. Tickets can be secured at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 23d St. and 4th Av., 57th St., East 86th St., 222 Bowery, American Tract Society, 10 East 23d St., or by addressing W. E. LOUGEE, 40 East 23d St.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services will be held on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. in the No. 426 Columbus Av., between 80th and 81st Sts. Preaching by Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

BICYCLES.

NEW BICYCLES, $19.

28-inch men's "Ixion," fully guaranteed, regular $65. Girls', Boys', Ladies', almost given away. Call, Bicycle Cut Price Co., 23 Park Row, opp. P.O.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York for place of trial.—THE CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN SOCIETY of Bernardston, plaintiff, against LUCY ANN HALE and GEORGE W. DEBEVOISE, as executrix and executor, respectively, under the last will and testament of Joseph P. Hale, deceased; Lucy Ann Hale; Elwin C. Wheeler, as executor under the last will and testament of Elvira Manning, deceased; Robert W. Crane; Alfred S. Pinkerton, as executor under the last will and testament of Maria Pinkerton, deceased; Julia M. Traver, Mary Ellen Dickinson, Joseph Dickinson, Elvira Dickinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice Supreme Court, dated December 8, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the County Court House, New York City, on December 10, 1896. FRANK G. WILD, Plaintiff's Attorney, 15-17 Beekman Street, New York City. d10-law6wTh

To the defendants, Elwin C. Wheeler, as executor under the last will and testament of Elvira Manning, deceased; Robert W. Crane; Alfred S. Pinkerton, as executor under the last will and testament of Maria Pinkerton, deceased; Julia M. Traver, Mary Ellen Dickinson, Joseph Dickinson, Elvira Dickinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice Supreme Court, dated December 8, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the County Court House, New York City, on December 10, 1896. FRANK G. WILD, Office and Post Office address No. 15-17 Beekman Street, New York City. Plaintiff's Attorney, 15-17 Beekman Street, New York City. d10-law6wTh

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART 1 OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1896. Present, Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice. In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the JOHN E. CONNOLLY COMPANY. Order to show cause.

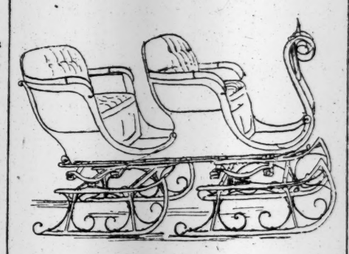
On reading and filing the petition of John E. Connolly and Mark L. Thompson as directors of the John E. Connolly Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State and having its principal office located at the City of New York, within said State, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 12th day of September, 1896, and on motion of William B. Ellison, of counsel for the petitioners, and due notice of this application having been given the Attorney General of the State of New York, it is ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before Samuel Greenbaum, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the said City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 28th day of December, 1896, in The New York Law Journal and The Times, newspapers published in said City and County of New York, wherein this order is entered. Ent. C. H. T., J.

BINDSEIL, HERMAN F.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the City and County of New York, made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of its Justices, on the 8th day of December, 1896, all creditors and persons having claims against HERMAN F. BINDSEIL, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, are hereby required, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Herman F. Bindseil, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 285 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February, 1897.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1896.

GEORGE M. LEVENTRITT, Assignee.
B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Attorney for Assignee, 285 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d10-law6wTh&F21

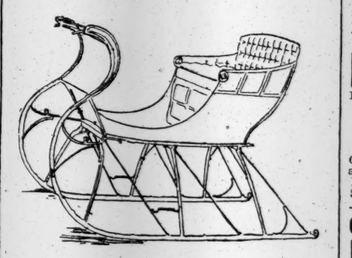
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Wm. H. Gray

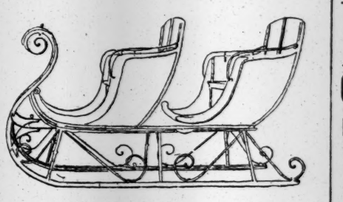


The Largest Dealer in SLEIGHS in the State.

20 AND 22 WOOSTER STREET,
Between Grand and Canal Sts.



Annex,
68 AND 70 GRAND STREET.
Corner Wooster St.



EXCURSIONS.

WASHINGTON.
3-Day Trip, 1st Class, all expenses included,
$14.50.
COOK'S CONDUCTED EXCURSION,
LEAVING NEW YORK
MONDAY, DEC. 28.
For tickets and particulars, apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York. Conducted parties, and independent tickets issued for travel throughout the world.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL
HAMILTON BERMUDA
OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY
MEAD & BROOKS Managers

HOTELS.

HOTEL CECIL,
ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 118TH ST., New York.
NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL. American plan.
Now open for inspection and engagements. References required.
Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class.
Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars.
CHARLES S. HOLMES.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AV.
American and European plans. Select and popular family hotel. Rates greatly reduced.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GAETO PUCCIARELLI against NICHOLAS LOPARD.—In pursuance of an order made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23rd day of November, 1896, I, the undersigned, the receiver of the co-partnership property, assets, and effects of the firm of Lopard and Michaels, composed of said plaintiff and defendant therein named, will sell all the right, title, and interest of the said plaintiff and defendant, or either of them in and to the co-partnership property, assets, and effects of the said firm, including leases, fixtures, bowling alleys, hotel furniture, &c., at public auction, at 390 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 17th day of December, 1896, at eleven o'clock A. M.—Dated New York, December 12, 1896. GEORGE SUTLIFF, Receiver. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., Auctioneers.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 46TH STREET.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
Men's classes Mondays—Dodworth's new Minuet.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-h

COL. FELLOWS'S SUCCESSOR

WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT APPOINTED DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Gov. Morton Acts on the Recommendation of Distinguished Judges and Citizens—Will Serve Until 1898.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Gov. Morton to-day appointed William M. K. Olcott as District Attorney of New York County in the place made vacant by the death of Col. John R. Fellows.

Mr. Olcott is a Republican, and will hold office under this appointment until Jan. 1, 1898, when his successor, to be chosen at the general election next Fall, will be installed. Mr. Olcott's appointment is made upon the recommendations of Supreme Court Justices Barrett, Lawrence, Ingraham, Gildersleeve, and Truax of New York, and Smith of Elmira, Mayor W. L. Strong, ex-Mayor Grace, T. C. Platt, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Theodore Roosevelt, Avery D. Andrews, ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt, Elihu Root, Edward Lauterbach, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold, Charles W. Hackett, Edward M. Shepard, Joseph H. Choate, Cornelius N. Bliss, sixteen members of Congress, Alexander E. Orr, petition of the Republican County organization of New York, signed by Edward Lauterbach and the representatives of twenty-nine Assembly districts; petition signed by thirteen members of the New York Board of Aldermen; Francis Lynde Stetson, F. G. Gedney, ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs, State Senator John Ford, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, E. Ellery Anderson, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, and many prominent persons and business firms.

ATTORNEY OLCOTT'S PLANS.

Not Ready to Discuss Changes He May Make in His Office.

Alderman Olcott heard of his selection by Gov. Morton to be District Attorney just before he started to attend the dinner F. S. Witherbee gave to Governor-elect Black last night. Mr. Olcott at that time did not receive the news officially.

When asked what changes he proposed making in the staff of the District Attorney's office and what plans he might have for the conduct of the office, Mr. Olcott said:

"I will have to wait until I look matters over before I can discuss those matters. I propose doing all that lies in my power to conduct the business of the office in the best possible manner, and I hope when my term of service is completed I will have made a record that will be as good as the best."

Mr. Olcott was deeply gratified over his selection. He will probably visit the District Attorney's office to-day, but it is not known when he will take charge.

His resignation as a member of the Board of Aldermen will be presented Tuesday, and the board itself will fill the vacancy.

Tammany now has control of the board for political purposes, and can elect a Tammany successor to Mr. Olcott if it sees fit. There has been talk to the effect that out of respect to Mr. Olcott the majority would allow him to name a Republican as his successor, and in that event it is said Mr. Olcott would name Plowden Stevens. But some of the Tammany Aldermen say that inasmuch as a Republican has been named by Gov. Morton to succeed Col. Fellows, who was elected by Tammany, the Aldermen should name a Tammany man to succeed Mr. Olcott, who was elected by the Republicans.

In any event, Tammany will try to get one of its Aldermen named as Chairman of the Finance Committee to succeed Mr. Olcott, for this will give Tammany a seat in the Sinking Fund Commission.

There will be a great rush among certain Republican lawyers for appointment under Mr. Olcott as Assistant District Attorneys and Deputy Assistants. The gossips had it last night that ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray, Julius M. Mayer, former counsel to the Excise Board, and Lucas L. Van Allen were being considered for the most important appointments.

M. M. Eckstein is a candidate for Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office, to succeed Edward Flynn. There are numberless candidates for appointment in the office. Acting District Attorney Davis, it is understood, will be retained for the present at any rate, and there is a movement among sound-money Democrats favoring his permanent retention.

The most important of Mr. Olcott's changes will probably go into effect Jan. 1. The Republican machine men want a general clearing out of all the present incumbents.

THE NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

He Has Done Hard Work for the Republican Party Here.

William M. K. Olcott will be the first Republican District Attorney this county has had since 1881, when Daniel G. Rollins, afterward Surrogate, served under appointment of Gov. Cornell to fill out the unexpired term of District Attorney Phelps, who died while in office, and who was the last Republican elected.

Mr. Olcott was born in this city thirty-six years ago. He was educated at Harvard, and is a member of the law firm of Olcott & Olcott, 4 Warren Street, his brother, J. Van Vechten Olcott, who is a member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, being his partner.

Mr. Olcott has been prominent in Republican politics for the last six years. Three years ago he ran as the anti-Tammany candidate for Judge of the City Court and was defeated.

Mr. Olcott is a resident of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and has always been a Republican. He was elected as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1894, and his leadership of the Republican side of the board has never been questioned. Upon the organization of the present board he was chosen as Chairman of the Finance Committee, which gave him a seat in the Sinking Fund Commission, in which his associates regard him as an extremely useful and able member. He has served on several important committees of the sinking fund.

Mr. Olcott is a member of the Republican Club, and has served as Chairman of the Committee on Political Affairs. He was one of the Republicans who consulted with the Committee of Seventy before the municipal ticket of 1894 was made up. Afterward he presided over the Republican County Convention which nominated W. L. Strong for Mayor.

The salaried positions attached to the District Attorney's office amount to $178,000.

STEEL MEN CONFER.

Representatives of Large Concerns Meet at the Holland House.

A number of steel-rail manufacturers held a conference at the Holland House yesterday, to discuss matters relating to the "pool." Among them were Robert P. Linderman of the Bethlehem Iron Company, L. S. Bent of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and W. E. Scranton of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company.

The conference was due to the discontent among some members of the steel-rail pool as to the present basis of allotment.

Those who were seen seemed anxious to conceal the objects and results of the meeting. One of them stated, however, that percentages and the basis of distribution were the principal matters debated. The pool, he said, has proved successful and has been of great benefit to the steel industry. All of the manufacturers are expecting a very prosperous year.

The conference was completed in the afternoon, and most of the representatives left the city at once. Certain matters of the pool are still being discussed by those who remain. It is thought that the committee will be able shortly to settle all disagreements.

LEGAL NOTES.

In a suit by Elizabeth Van Beuren, in the Supreme Court, against Henry Witherspoon, to procure valuation of lots and buildings, under the provisions of a lease, the Appellate Division has directed the reversal of a judgment dismissing her complaint. The lease provided in case of failure of the parties to agree at the end of the term upon the value of the lot and buildings, an arbitrator selected by each should select an umpire, whose decision was to be final. The arbitrators failed to agree, and the one appointed by defendant met with an accident and went to Europe. The action was brought on defendant's refusing to proceed further. Justice Williams, giving the opinion, holds that the presence of defendant's arbitrator was not necessary after the disagreement, and that he should have joined in the selection of an umpire. The Court directs the appointment of a suitable person to appraise and value the lot and buildings.

***

The dismissal of Frances J. Romaine's suit, in which she sought to recover damages from Anna Decker for maintaining alleged improper relations with Mrs. Romaine's husband, has been reversed by the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, and a new trial is granted. The plaintiff's husband, while in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, boarded at defendant's house, in Newburg, and he was there joined by his wife and child. After frequent quarrels, defendant turned Mrs. Romaine out of doors. Justice Cullen, in giving the opinion of the Court, says it is settled that in this State a married woman may recover damages from another woman for enticing her husband away. In this case the injury to the plaintiff had not been the mere infidelity of the husband, but the fact that he had abandoned and failed to support her.

***

Harry C. Adams, who, on the night of June 17, 1889, was a cabin passenger from New York to Albany on the steamer Drew, left $160 in his clothing in the stateroom on retiring for the night, having locked the door and fastened the windows. His destination was St. Paul. During the night this money was stolen by some person who apparently reached it through the window of the room. The Court of Appeals last week affirmed a judgment for the plaintiff in Mr. Adams's suit against the New Jersey Steamboat Company to recover the sum lost. The Court, Justice O'Brien giving the opinion, holds that the company was liable to a passenger for loss, without negligence on his part, of a sum of money thus stolen, reasonable and proper for him to carry upon his person to defray the expenses of his journey, and without any proof of negligence on the part of the company. The liability of the company, in such a case, as an insurer of the property of its passengers, is held to be similar to that which exists on the part of an innkeeper toward his guests.

***

Some interesting questions will be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for decision upon the writ of error recently granted by Justice Peckham in Katie J. McMahon's suit, in which she recovered judgment for $21,000 against the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, for loss of her husband. McMahon, with two companions, started from the slip at South Second Street, Brooklyn, on the evening of July 24, 1895, in a twenty-foot launch, to test an invention involving propulsion by paddle wheels operated by an engine and boiler. As the party was trying to cross in front of the Twenty-third Street ferry slip on the Brooklyn side, the craft was struck by the tide current, the machinery refused to work, and the launch drifted back with the tide, so that the ferryboat struck it, after the pilot of the latter had reversed the engines. McMahon's companions climbed on board the ferryboat, but he was drowned. The small boat was not capsized and sustained but slight injury. The Appellate Division unanimously affirmed the judgment secured on the trial, so that, under the recent law, no appeal could be taken to the Court of Appeals without the consent of one or the other of those tribunals, and that was withheld. The aspect of the case to be brought to the attention of the Supreme Court of the United States is as to whether the State courts gave effect to the Federal laws governing navigation, especially in reference to inspection of vessels, the carrying of lights, and the requirement that a steamboat must be in charge of a licensed pilot or engineer.

***

The general rule of law that an action for damages may not be maintained for mental pain and anguish unconnected with or that do not cause physical injury, was followed by Judge Morris in the United States District Court, in Baltimore, on Monday. The action of John R. Treganowan, an artist, against the Western Union Telegraph Company for $5,000 for the "great mental pain and anguish" he was caused to suffer for the failure of the company to deliver a telegram some days before his wife's death, that she was dangerously ill, was taken from the jury, which rendered a verdict, by direction of the Court, for Mr. Treganowan for 1 cent.

***

The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, in granting a new trial of the suit brought by Receiver Dykman against Keeney and others, involves some important interpretations of various provisions of the stock corporation law. The defendants were sought to be held liable as Directors of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, for the amount of a dividend declared in June, 1892, when, it is alleged, there were no surplus profits from which to pay it, and the payment was made from the capital stock. The plaintiff claimed that $198,000 included in the bank's resources should have been classed as losses, so that, instead of there being a surplus, the bank's capital was impaired to the extent of $101,000. Justice Brown, who gives the opinion of the court, upholds defendants' contention that an item of $34,000 of the $198,000 should properly be included among the resources of the bank, and also that a proffer of proof on the part of defendants to show payment in July, 1892, of many of the notes included in the $198,000, was improperly excluded. This conclusion is predicated upon the ground that the liability imposed on Directors under Section 23 of the law should be treated, not as a penalty, but as an indemnity for loss which the corporation or its Directors might sustain from the payment of an illegal or unauthorized dividend. If, by the testimony thus excluded, it had appeared that sufficient of those notes had been paid to make good the impairment of the capital that existed by treating such notes as losses, the fact would have been established that no actual loss had been sustained by the payment of the dividend. The Court, after considering other items of payment, holds that the liability incurred by declaring the dividend of 1892 has all been paid, and that the bank has suffered no loss from that act.

RASH OR VERY IGNORANT.

Grasped Live Electric Wires With Naked Hands and Died.

A man supposed to be John Hall or John Ball was killed by receiving a shock from an electric light wire in the basement of 206 Third Avenue last night. H. Dahnke & Brothers, saloon keepers, occupy the premises. In front of their saloon they have a large arc light. When the current was turned on last night, owing to some defect in the wires, it threatened to ignite the woodwork through which it passed. An electrician was summoned, and, with Frederick Dahnke, started for the basement. As the stairs were very dark the two men did not see they were accompanied by a third. The first they knew was when they saw a stranger go to where the wires passed under the sidewalk and grasp them with both hands. The force of the shock threw him back upon the floor, and when the two men reached him he was dead.

Hall, or Ball, was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, of dark complexion, and dressed in dark clothes. He was formerly employed by Ward & Scott, the elevator shaft manufacturers, of 423 East Twelfth Street. At that place last night no definite information could be given. He was known there as John Ball. Letters in the dead man's pockets were addressed to John Hall, 423 East Twelfth Street.

Democrats Attack Senator Hill.

The Democratic League of Kings County, the old free-silver organization, held a meeting at Wilson's Assembly Rooms in Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, last night, and passed resolutions on gas and water. Another resolution held that David B. Hill is not a Democrat, and called upon the Democratic members of the Legislature to refrain from voting for him for United States Senator.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The omnipresence of Brooklyn people seems to be generally marked. "I was in Wyoming a few years ago," says a young Brooklyn man, "and had there all sorts of experiences—herding sheep, breaking—busting we called it—bronchos, and even stage driving. The stage was nothing more than a buckboard drawn over impassable roads by a team of outlaws, horses so vicious that no one could drive them, and my route was the last nineteen miles of the mail line from Casper to Fort Cabin. There were not many passengers traveling that way, but one night the stage man, meeting me at my shanty at Alkali Springs, brought a passenger who was going on. By chance, when I had my team ready for a start, I called: 'All on board for Coney Island.' 'What do you know about Coney Island?' said the man as he jumped in beside me. 'Well, I have been there a few times,' I answered. 'I am a Brooklyn man,' he said.

"By the way," the man went on, "the Lost Cabin of Wyoming is historic. The Lost Cabin at the end of my route—a town of one building—was one of the found cabins. Some time ago, I believe it was in 1849, there is a tradition around that part of Wyoming that a party of prospectors found a rich gold mine, put up a shanty, and after they had staid long enough to fill it with gold, went off in a body for supplies and were never able to find the place again. Ever since then there has been a search for the lost cabin, and it has been found many times. Every now and then some one comes in with a story about it. The cabin was found again by some sheep herders while I was out there. They described it to the people who knew of the original cabin, and the description was said to tally with it. They took out a lot of implements to dig for the gold. An old man in Casper says he fully believes the long-lost cabin will really be found some day."

***

A doctor asks why it is that a man in his hours of relaxation crouches down in a chair, puts up his feet, or assumes some other abnormal attitude. "I am convinced," he says, "that a man can sit much longer in an upright position, with his spine straight, than he can in any other. That he does not sit correctly I can only consider the force of habit."

***

Methods by which experts come to their conclusions are always interesting, particularly in serious cases, like a murder trial, where the decision reached may be a matter of life or death. In the case of the old woman, Mrs. Charlotte Saunders, who was murdered at Coney Island two months ago, a Brooklyn expert has been endeavoring to decide to whom belonged the hair found grasped in her hand when she was discovered. It was stated when the hair was sent to the expert that he would be able to tell whether it was that of a man or a woman, and further, that it was to be examined by a chemist. There is nothing chemical in the examination, and there is no way or telling whether the hair grew on the head of a man or a woman. The examination in this case was made by measurements. With the aid of a microscope and a micrometer hair from the head of the woman, that found in her hand, that of the accused man, and of others who might have been connected with the deed, were all carefully measured. The result showed, as will be announced in court when the trial is taken up again, that the hair in the hand was more nearly like that on the woman's own head than any of the other examples offered. As for telling the difference between the hair of a man and a woman, only a guess at it can be made on general principles, the experts say. The hair of a man is likely to be coarser and stronger than that of a woman. This may be due, it is further inferred, to the constant exposure of most men to winds and weather. But, at the same time, a man is occasionally found whose hair is finer and softer than that of the majority of women.

***

A safe in a business house is quite as often valuable from its fire-proof qualities, which keep the books containing the records of the business in time of fire, as because it is burglar proof. Many safes contain only a minimum amount of money, if any. A large Jersey firm keeps a candle burning on the top of the safe in the office all night, lighting a placard, which reads: "This safe is unlocked. Please do not destroy the books." This is for the benefit of the stray burglar, and is a polite request for him to leave unharmed something which will be of no service to him.

***

A young man was calling on an up-town clergyman. The reverend gentleman was engaged, and in his place appeared a tiny little lady of six, who informed the visitor, who was a stranger to the family, that she was to entertain him until her father was at liberty. Hostess and guest soon came to be upon the best of terms. There was a frankness in the little lady's manners which was engaging. "I don't think you comb your hair in a very nice way," she volunteered when the acquaintance was approaching a stage of intimacy. The visitor agreed that perhaps it might be improved, and his hostess vanished, to return in a second with a comb and brush, with which she brushed down his hair in a smooth, neat fashion. She gazed at her handiwork with admiration, and, having completed a serious task, felt ready for lighter amusements. "Would you like to see me turn somersaults?" she volunteered the visitor, who by that time had quite lost his heart, was ready for anything. So the little lady proceeded to turn somersaults. All this took some time, and the clergyman made his appearance in the midst of the sport. But he was not welcome. "Oh! papa," said the little entertainer, trying to bar his entrance, "we are having such a beautiful time, and we don't want you at all."

***

"Goats are the cleverest animals we meet," says the motorman on a Brooklyn trolley car which has a long stretch outside the city proper. "Cats and dogs are forever getting in our way, and it is impossible not to run over them. There may be a dozen goats on the track as we come along, and they always manage to scatter and reach a place of safety."

***

There was a pretty, bright little boy on one of the South Ferry boats the other day. He was with his mother and aunt, and his chatter had attracted the attention of the other passengers. His aunt, in the attention both women were giving the child, pulled his little skirts into straighter and more satisfactory lines, after the manner of caretakers, saying, teasingly, as she did so: "You're a little girl, aren't you, and wear skirts?" The child had been talking in low tones up to that time, but at those words a great cry of distress forced itself from his lips. "I ain't a little girl," he wailed, in tones that could be heard all through the cabin. "Oh! mamma," then he hid his face on the seat beside her, "I ain't a little girl." And it was some time before he could be comforted.

***

There is a young artist in New York who is soon to be married. Looking forward to this momentous period in his career the serious, practical side of the step he is about to take fills his mind with calculations to which the artist is unaccustomed. Dry details concerning the amount of furniture two persons will require to make them to some degree comfortable and the cost of living for two persons have for some time taken the place of more artistic fancies. The question of living, it must be confessed, has not occupied so much of his attention as the furniture, for the former is only in the future, but the furniture, some of it, must be decided upon before the bride, who is as pretty and charming as the artist is talented and unpractical, arrives. And the artist has begun his work. The other day he attended a sale of furniture. One chair struck his fancy. As he looked at it the favorable impression deepened. What graceful outlines! What richness of finish! What elegance of upholstery! What a glamour of comfort surrounded it! He must have that chair at any price, and he did. The next letter he sent to the young lady, who is expected soon to occupy the chair, contained this reference to it: "I have bought a chair. It cost $50. If it costs $50 for one chair, how much will it cost to furnish even a small apartment?"

***

The solemn notes of a funeral march drew all the passengers in a Third Avenue elevated train to the windows on one side of the cars Tuesday afternoon as the train was going up town. The procession was an unusual one. There was no hearse, and the coffin, wrapped entirely in a large American flag, was carried on the shoulders of the bearers.

TO ORGANIZE CHOATE CLUBS

AND APPEAL TO THE CONSTITUENTS OF LEGISLATORS.

Professional and Business Men Invited to Take Part in the Movement to Have New York Fittingly Represented in the Senate.

The members of the Union League Club who are foremost in advancing the claims of Joseph H. Choate for the United States Senate are preparing to make a vigorous fight.

They are going to boom Mr. Choate among the constituents of the legislators, and they will not wait until the legislators meet in Albany before they begin this work.

Steps have been taken to organize a Choate Club. Membership blanks have been in circulation for two days among well-known professional and business men, and signatures are said to be easy to get. It is proposed to include in this club men who are not members of the Union League, the McKinley League, the City Vigilance League, or any other political organization. It was said yesterday that enough signatures had been secured to warrant the staetment that a meeting to effect an organization will be held to-day or to-morrow. This meeting will probably be held at 120 Broadway, and when the club is formed its headquarters will be at the same place. A committee of seven will be appointed to manage the campaign.

Branch Clubs and Mass Meetings.

Branch clubs will be organized in other cities and towns of the State, and mass meetings will be held to arouse the people. It is proposed to hold a mass meeting in this city, probably on the Tuesday after Christmas, at Carnegie Hall, if that can be secured for the date.

The Choate Club and the Union League Committee of Fifty proposes to work independently of the McKinley League and the City Vigilance League. They neither indorse nor criticise anything that other organizations may do. They will be glad if the two leagues help Mr. Choate's cause. Their business, they say, will be to set forth the merits of Mr. Choate.

Some persons have raised the question whether support of Mr. Choate is an attack on Mr. Platt, who, though silent on the subject of his own candidacy, had been regarded as certain to be the next Senator.

In his letter declaring himself a candidate, Mr. Choate used this expression:

"In view of the present political conditions in this State, I have no hesitation in saying that I will be a candidate."

One of Mr. Choate's supporters said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that this utterance of Mr. Choate was a clear outline of the nature of the fight.

"What are the 'present political conditions'?" he asked. "Mr. Platt has apparently absolute control of the Legislature. He controls the State machine. The controlling ideas in politics are Platt ideas. It looked as if he were going to the Senate without opposition. These were the 'political conditions' in view of which Mr. Choate came into the field."

What Choate Clubs Will Do.

The Choate Clubs which it is proposed to form in various parts of the State will be expected to work upon the members of the Legislature. It is the intention to wake up the constituents of the lawmakers, and not trust to the work of the Committee of Fifty at Albany. There are members of the Union League Club who have heretofore tried to induce members of Assembly and Senators to go against machine orders in Albany. This year they are going further back, and will not trust to a fight at the Capitol, where all the machine politicians congregate when Senatorial fights are on.

Kings County a Factor.

From Kings County there has come an indication that the Brooklyn legislators propose to have a hand in the fight with their own candidate in the field. His name is not yet made public, but he is described by some as "a man who will be agreeable to both Platt and anti-Platt Republicans." Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy is thought to be the man whom the Brooklyn men may propose. Some of the Brooklyn legislators are ready for another fight against the Greater New York charter. They will oppose the report of the Greater New York Commission in the belief that it is their last possible opportunity to defeat consolidation.

No apparent movement has yet been made in Kings County to develop sentiment for Mr. Choate. In his speech at the Union League Club last week, William D. Guthrie said the action of the New York Club would be followed by similar action on the part of the Brooklyn Union League Club. Mr. Guthrie said yesterday that no such action had been taken, so far as he had been informed.

Is Pavey to be Punished?

Since Senator Pavey has declared himself a Choate man, and has been active in trying to induce his fellow-Senators to join him, there have been hints that his name may be left off the list of those who receive invitations to the Republican Senatorial caucus. A paragraph published two days ago in The Rochester Union-Advertiser, said:

"Joe Choate will have one vote certain in the Republican joint legislative caucus for nomination for United States Senator—Senator Frank D. Pavey of New York, if Pavey, who is something of a recalcitrant, be allowed to enter." The Caucus Committee of the Senate is headed by Messrs. Ellsworth and Raines. Both are Platt men. As the Choate men understood it, Senator Pavey was to be their spokesman in the caucus, with the understanding that he would support the caucus nominee. They do not take kindly to the suggestion that Mr. Pavey is to be shut out of the caucus.

Assemblyman Robbins of Allegany County, who was last year Chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, and this year was nominated by anti-organization Republicans, is not to be invited to the Senatorial caucus, it is said. Senator Coggeshall, who was an "independent" last year, by virtue of the fact that he had defeated the regular Republican candidate, being indorsed by Democrats, is on the caucus invitation list this year. Last year he was not invited to Republican caucuses.

Watres Withdraws from the Fight.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 16.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Watres this morning stated to a United Associated Presses reporter that he had withdrawn as a candidate for United States Senator to succeed the present incumbent, Mr. Cameron, in deference to Philadelphia's claims to the office. He intimated, however, that unless the election of a Philadelphian to the position could be accomplished without threatening a serious disruption in the ranks of the Republicans of that city, he would reconsider his action and again enter the lists.

Money Left from the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Executive Committee of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, at their meeting last night, audited the accounts of the last campaign and found a comfortable balance remaining, an unusual circumstance. The question of retaining permanent headquarters was discussed, and it was felt that while these were not needed at present, it would be well to open headquarters next Summer, after the new committee is selected, in anticipation of the next Congressional election.

Butler Throws Watson Overboard.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 16.—Senator Butler's paper to-day contained the following editorial article:

"And now it is announced that the Hon. Thomas E. Watson will contest the seat of Black from the Tenth Georgia District.

"We have strained ourselves right much to be loyal to Watson since his nomination for the Vice Presidency, but our strength is now exhausted and we give up the job of loyalty to him."

Crisp's Son Elected to Congress.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—Charles R. Crisp was to-day elected to fill the unexpired term of his father, the late ex-Speaker Crisp, in Congress. He had no opposition.

Gov. O'Ferrall Not Going to Boston.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16.—Gov. O'Ferrall declines an invitation to address the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston on the 21st inst.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Colonial Club will give a subscription dinner at the clubhouse Saturday evening.

—The Rutgers Club will give its annual dinner at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to-night.

—Rudolph E. F. Flinsch of Kessler & Co., bankers, 54 Wall Street, was yesterday elected a Director of the Continental Trust Company.

—The Rev. Samuel Greenfield will deliver a lecture at the Temple Israel of Harlem to-morrow evening on the subject, "Practical Idealism."

—The annual meeting of the Hebrew Free School Association will be held at the vestry room of Temple Emanu-El, at 10:30 A. M., Dec. 25.

—Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday informed Chief Conlin that in his opinion the Bohemian Sporting Club could hold a billiard tournament.

—The semi-annual joint debate between the Clionian and Phrenocosmian Societies of the College of the City of New York will occur at Chickering Hall to-morrow night.

—The Eighth Regiment Athletic Association has received nearly 300 entries for its games to be held at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, Saturday night.

—The concert of the Madison Avenue Synagogue Sisterhood at Chickering Hall to-night will be participated in by the Amicitia Orchestral Club, assisted by Mlle. Olitzka and others.

—Among the passengers on the Majestic, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, was R. C. Lehman, the English coach. For the last month he has been training the Harvard University crew.

—The United Councils of the Catholic Women's Benevolent League will give an entertainment in the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, on the evening of Jan. 8.

—The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has issued an urgent appeal for the sum of $25,000, which it will need to meet the necessities of the poor of this city this Winter.

—Magistrate Kudlich, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday held Bruno Bretschneider, proprietor of the Broadway Garden, 1,261 Broadway, in $1,000 for trial for an alleged violation of the excise law.

—The Hon. Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn will speak on "Municipal Ownership of Public Franchises" before the Executive Committee of the Young Democracy at 144 West Forty-second Street this evening.

—Thomas Scott Fagin, who was arrested in September last for making counterfeit coin in a boarding house at 222 East Twenty-third Street, was placed on trial in the United States Court yesterday afternoon.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Daniel Whalen, the Cashier of the old Excise Board, for grand larceny and forgery in the third degree. Whalen is charged with appropriating about $6,000 of the funds of the Excise Board.

—Police Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday committed Frank Pendril, thirteen years old, of 204 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to the care of the Gerry society. The boy's mother charged him with being a confirmed thief.

—Judge Brown, in the United States Criminal Court, yesterday discharged Henry Hewecker, a sailor, who shot Mate Edward Miller of the schooner Rebecca J. Moulton in the harbor of Havana. The ground for the discharge was that the United States had no jurisdiction in the case.

—The well-known Hudson River steamer Mary Powell has been on the New Jersey Dry Dock at Elizabethport for the last two months, where she is being thoroughly rebuilt and having other alterations made for her improvement. It is said the changes contemplated will involve an expenditure of $50,000. Mariners predict that she will be more speedy than ever before.

—Gilson S. Whitson succeeds the late George D. Meeker as Cashier of the City National Bank. Mr. Whitson was first employed by the institution in 1872. He was promoted from the position of Assistant Cashier, which is now filled by James Ross Curran, hitherto Secretary of the Brooklyn Trust Company. Loan Clerk W. A. Simonson is now Second Assistant Cashier.

—Dr. Floyd L. Danforth, forty-five years old, of 7 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was yesterday morning committed to Bellevue Hospital for five days by Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Police Court. He will stay there pending an examination as to his sanity. Early in the morning the doctor made a bonfire of a lot of clothing on the floor of a room in his house.

—All the dishes belonging to the British steamship Starlight, which arrived here yesterday from Swansea, were broken by the rolling of the vessel during a stormy voyage. When the last plate had been shattered, the cook, William Reed, attempted suicide by cutting his throat. He could not bear to think of serving food to his Captain in other than salon style. Capt. Mullen put a stitch in the steward's neck, and he is getting well.

Brooklyn.

—The Catholic Young Men's Societies of the Diocese of Brooklyn will hold a convention Jan. 16 at the Academy of Music.

—Frederick B. Pratt will deliver a public lecture on "Rambles in Japan," with illustrations, in Assembly Hall, Pratt Institute, this evening.

—Mrs. J. Murray of 308 Kosciusko Street was taken ill in the East Twenty-third Street ferryhouse, in New York, Tuesday night, and died before the boat reached the Brooklyn side.

—Civil Judge William Schultzpau, who has been ill at his home, 49½ North First Street, was reported yesterday by his physician, Dr. George Dirkes, to be very sick. So far the physician fears no serious result.

—John Febber, Morris Schowitzer, Jacob Greenstein, and Samuel Glocer, all of whom were arrested Tuesday for conducting an illicit still, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Benedict yesterday. All, except Greenstein, were held pending examination.

—The presentation of a set of colors to the United States cruiser Marblehead by the citizens of Marblehead, Mass., was postponed yesterday until to-day. The committee representing the citizens of Marblehead left that town last evening for New York by way of the Fall River steamboat Pilgrim. The boat was delayed by the storm.

—Mrs. Stout, sixty years old, a former inmate of the Kings County Almshouse, was found insensible in a snowdrift at East Broadway and Rogers Avenue yesterday morning by Officer Cottingdon of the Twenty-third Precinct. She was taken to the Grant Street Police Station, and later, when she had been revived, Judge Steers sent her to jail for ten days. She will be placed in some charitable institution.

—An effort is being made by several well-known men, among whom are Gen. Tracy, Dr. Day, the up-State breeder, and John H. Shults, to add Brooklyn to the grand circuit trotting tracks by converting Mr. Shults's Parkville farm into a regular mile track. It is further proposed to combine with Fleetwood and other tracks, and to hold Spring and Fall meetings. The Shults farm extends from Coney Island Avenue, at Parkville, near the Smith Street trolley line, to the Boulevard. It already has a mile track, and accommodations for 250 horses.

Long Island.

—Nelson Sands of Syosset was killed Tuesday evening at his farm. He was working on a haymow, and fell from it to the floor. Striking on his head, he broke his neck and died instantly. The deceased was seventy years of age, was wealthy, and an old resident of the village.

—Emiel Ruschman, fifty-five years of age, of 60 Hemlock Street, Brooklyn, who had been foreman in Good's rope walk for twenty-seven years, entered Fisher's saloon, on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday to eat his lunch. As he was unwrapping his lunch he dropped dead. Heart disease was the cause.

—Miller's Hotel, on the corner of Borden Avenue and Front Street, Long Island City, was robbed early yesterday morning. The thieves took $47 from the till. Manager James Nixon at first intended to leave $1,000 in bills in the till overnight, but before he went up stairs he changed his mind and placed it in a safe up stairs.

—The bills of Sheriff Henry Doht, which were under consideration by the Queens County Board of Supervisors, were yesterday audited to the amount of $3,721.20 by a vote of 4 to 3. The charges included $200 for 400 dinner tickets furnished witnesses on the District Attorney's orders, and the charges for prisoners ranged from $4.50 to $100 in one case. There was also some dispute over large amounts charged for prisoners' food.

New Jersey.

—The Rev. Frederick Wolcott Jackson, Jr., was installed as pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, Tuesday night. Mr. Jackson is a son of General Superintendent F. Wolcott Jackson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose home is in Newark.

—John Schohauck, a saloon keeper at 522 Clinton Street, Hoboken, was arraigned before Recorder McDonough yesterday, charged with selling liquor to Ida Kaufmann, five years old, of 361 Sixth Street. He was bailed in $300 to await the action of the Grand Jury. This is the first arrest secured by the action of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

—The Jersey City Board of Trade has appointed a committee to inquire into all the facts connected with the water contract recently awarded by the Board of Street and Water Commissioners. The committee will report to a public meeting to be called for the purpose. The Board of Trade will also send six delegates to the Business Men's Convention to be held at Indianapolis Jan. 12 to discuss the currency question.

HARVARD-PRINCETON DEBATE.

Arrangements About Complete—Will Take Place Friday.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 16.—For the fourth time in as many years, Harvard and Princeton will meet in intercollegiate debate Friday night. The war of words will take place in Alexander Hall, at Princeton, since Cambridge was the scene of last year's contest. The debate will be on the question, "Resolved, That, assuming the adoption of adequate Constitutional amendments, the United States should institute a system of responsible Cabinet Government."

Harvard, having the choice of sides, chose to oppose the proposition for a Cabinet Government. The Princeton speakers grant that the Harvard men have the stronger side of the proposition, but as the decision should rest on the merits of the debate, and not on the merits of the question, Princeton's representatives hope to win.

Considerable correspondence has been necessary between the committees of the two universities, in order to agree upon a Board of Judges, and as yet only one judge has been decided upon, Provost C. C. Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania. The other two are likely to be Gov. Levi P. Morton of New York and Richard Watson Gilder of New York City. These have been agreed upon, but the committees are not as yet sure that they will be able to accept.

Talcott Williams, editor of The Philadelphia Press, has accepted an invitation to preside at the debate and introduce the speakers.

Immediately after the debate, the Princeton committee will give a supper to the victors and vanquished orators at the Princeton Inn, at which many alumni and undergraduates will be present. John L. Cadwalader, '56, of New York City, will act as toastmaster.

LIBRARY SITE ACCEPTED.

Tradesmen and Mechanics' Society Indorse Its President's Action.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at its regular monthly meeting at the library, 18 East Sixteenth Street, last night, installed its officers recently elected for 1897. These officers are: William Stoneback, President; Robert Christie, Vice President; Charles A. Cowen, Second Vice President; Richard T. Davies, Treasurer, and Stephen M. Wright, Secretary. Their term of office begins Jan. 1.

The site, upon which the new library of the society will probably be erected, at Forty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, which was recently purchased by the President, George E. Hoe, was accepted by the meeting. As the leases on the property bought do not expire for some time, the new library building will not be commenced, perhaps, within the next year.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FASCINATING PRETTINESS.

The Vernis-Martin decoration has a certain charm that's all its own. On our "Christmas Floor," amidst a galaxy of other beauties, we have displayed a number of choice examples of this style. A characteristic divan with its accompanying chair; new and attractive shapes in curio cabinets; pretty chairs, richly decorated, some of which have been marked as low as $9.00, for the holiday season. Hundreds of inexpensive novelties in all styles and shapes are also gathered together on this floor. Green oak chairs and tables; Damascus lamps; palms in artistic jardinieres; rich rugs from the Orient; musical novelties and oddities of all kinds at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES. Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

The prejudiced man cuts himself off with very few sense.

He tried ready-made five years ago and because he didn't get a fit, he condemns the ready-made clothes of to-day.

There was a time when he condemned ready-made shoes just as religiously. He's been cured of that prejudice, and he can be cured of the other.

We're prepared to administer the curative, and we'll guarantee satisfactory results, and save him fifty per cent. in the bargain.

There's both dollars and sense in this.

Our "Great Coat" is a modernized Ulster.
A Box Overcoat that fits and drapes perfectly, $28 and $30.
Overcoats of every description, $12 to $75.
Mackintoshes at reduced prices, $5 to $40.
Sale of $1.00 and $1.50

Thursday
December 17-1896

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

SERMON TO THE CONVICTS

MR. MOODY SAID ALL HUMAN NATURE IS BAD.

His Talk Was Full of Stories in Illustration of His Meaning, and Was Generally Well Received and Heard with Gladness.

Evangelists Dwight L. Moody and Ira D. Sankey spent a good part of yesterday within the walls of the State prison at Sing Sing, and there is no doubt that the men in gray and black striped uniform enjoyed the visit.

One result of the visit will be a wholesale distribution of the book "The Overcoming Life" to the inmates of the prison.

Warden Sage invited Mr. Moody to Sing Sing Prison some time ago to address the convicts. Messrs. Moody and Sankey dined with the Warden and Mrs. Sage shortly after their arrival in the town. About 2 o'clock the male prisoners were formed into companies by the keepers, and they marched to the prison church nearly 900 strong. The large proportion of young convicts among them was noticeable. Here and there were bright-looking fellows who wore spectacles. At the back of the room a number of visitors had places.

On the platform behind the evangelists were the members of the prison choir, fifteen in all, of whom two were colored men. They sang the hymns and led the choruses, in which hundreds of the other prisoners joined. Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey both complimented them on the spirit with which they sang. The solo "Welcome, Wanderer, Welcome" was given by Mr. Sankey. "Saved by Grace" and "Saviour, Lead Me Lest I Stray" were sung by the congregation.

How the Sermon Was Received.

Some of the convicts acted with levity during the service, casting furtive glances at those near them and laughing outright. Many others were demonstrative in their earnestness, and acted with all the seriousness of the regular attendants at Cooper Union during the services there. One big fellow in the first row of seats has either the voice of a female, or he was imitating the singing of a woman. The audience was closely observed by the evangelists, who are well satisfied with the work they did at the prison.

Mr. Moody's sermon abounded in stories, and his discourse was well suited to the character of his audience. He consoled them with the thought that all human nature was bad; that they were not the only sinners, and he gave them hope in the future—here and hereafter. He drew attention to the words, "Partakers of the Divine nature," which appear in the epistle of Peter.

"Man," he said, "has a fallen nature. Do you want me to prove it? Well, take a little calf. It will stay around its mother for a few months, and then if it has grass and hay it will take care of itself. It won't get drunk or won't break its neck. If you take a lamb and put it into a pit, you will never get it into that pit a second time. Take a colt. It goes into a barbed wire once, and you could not drive it there again. But not so with us. We will all get tangled up and cut to pieces, and we say we will never do it again, but we go right and do it. We tumble into the same pit again. We have a fallen nature. The lamb and the horse are true to their nature.

"You hear people talk about their natural goodness. There is not any such thing. I'd like to see a race of people naturally good. We are naturally bad, the whole lot of us; there is no difference. It don't change human nature a bit to be putting it under lock and key."

Mr. Moody drew a lesson from the pride and self-esteem of the elder brother mentioned in one of the Scriptural parables. The elder brother would not rejoice over the return of his wandering young brother. "He was so full of righteousness," added the preacher, "that he did not know what to do with it.

"Keep this in mind. That elder brother had a fallen nature like the younger one.

"If an artist came in here and agreed to take all your photographs and show all that's in your hearts, would you have it taken? Not much! Keep in mind the necessity of getting a new nature. I don't believe any man on the face of the earth will ever see Heaven that is not born from heaven. When a man gets a new nature, he gets away from his old haunts of vice. He hates them as much as he ever loved them.

A Promise to the Convict.

"God wants to give to man self-control. The greatest blessing that will ever come to you this side of Heaven is to get control of yourself. You can go out of here with the blessing of Heaven resting on you and the light of Heaven crossing your path, and the joy of Heaven beaming from your faces, if you will become partakers of the divine nature—God's nature."

The convicts laughed heartily at the telling of the legend of the swan and the crane. A swan was giving a glowing description of heaven to a crane, when the crane asked: "Are there snails in heaven?" The swan replied that there was nothing there so vile. Then the crane didn't want to go there. "You can have heaven, but I want snails," said the crane. Mr. Moody said: "I don't tell that to provoke a smile, but to bring out a truth. Many a young man has a mother as pure as an angel has gone back on her and associated with what is lowest and vilest. They don't want heaven; they want whisky. They have the crane nature."

Mr. Moody spoke of work done by him among prisoners in Baltimore, and said that he knew of none who had gone back to his life of crime once he had partaken of the divine nature. "There were 1,000 prisoners in the jail when I started; two years later there were only 500." The evangelist was applauded as he told of this result.

"I don't believe God has ever used a man more than Jerry McAuley, an ex-convict. More people have been led to Christ by him than by any man living. Would to God that I could get a Jerry McAuley this afternoon! Is there any one man here that will be willing to do it?"

About fifty held up their hands. Mr. Moody then offered prayer for them. Mr. Sankey led in singing again, and had the entire house give the chorus of "Welcome, Wanderer, Welcome." It was taken up by all with much enthusiasm. As the evangelists left the hall they were the objects of a kindly greeting from the men whom they had come to see and influence. Mr. Sankey presented each member of the choir with a book of sacred songs, in which he put his autograph.

Storm Hinders the Trolley War.

The storm caused a lull in the Staten Island trolley war yesterday. The Staten Island Electric Company had its men at work laying tracks until 8 A. M., in spite of the grant of a franchise to the Midland Company, and it then had 4,000 feet of track laid. The men were drawn off then on account of the cold, but the Sheriff was left to guard the tracks, as it was feared the Midland Company might attempt to tear them up. The next move will probably be made in the courts.

Pettigrew Will Go to Boston.

Superintendent John A. Pettigrew of the Brooklyn Park system will go to Boston. He received a letter yesterday from Park Commissioner Hodges, who refused to cancel the agreement. Mr. Pettigrew will assume his new duties by the first of the year. There are many applicants for the place, which pays $5,500 a year, but Commissioner Dettmer said yesterday that he he expected difficulty in getting as good a man as Mr. Pettigrew.

FIGHT ON A TRAIN.

Hoodlums on the Elevated Road Insult a Fellow-Passenger.

A crowded express train on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad, which should have left the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street station at 8:17 o'clock yesterday morning, did not start for ten minutes after schedule time. The consequence was that every station north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street had a crowd waiting to board it.

The mob pushed and crushed and squeezed to get in, and was a most uncomfortable lot of half-frozen, snow-covered people. Among the passengers were half a dozen well-dressed but noisy hoodlums, who made nuisances of themselves by pushing and shoving and the cracking of insane jokes. A young man finally remonstrated with them, and asked them to behave themselves. His temerity only caused him to be especially marked for their vulgar shafts of sarcasm. He stood this as long as he could, and when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, he landed a stinging blow on the face of his nearest tormentor. Instantly the car was in an uproar. Women screamed and struggled for the door. The riotous hoodlums sprang to their comrade's assistance, while several passengers stood by the man who had remonstrated.

The entangled mass of humanity in the car prevented anything but in-fighting. Nevertheless, blood was drawn in several instances. The plucky man who had objected to abuse received a blow which sent him backward through a window, and cut him severely on the head. The guard was powerless or afraid to interfere, and did nothing to restore order. The fight was in progress as the train reached Cortlandt Street, but all the participants seemed to have been booked for this station, for at the cry "Change for South Ferry!" the fighters all got out and scattered. Several of them will bear marks in the shape of black eyes, bruises, and cuts for several days to come. During the progress of the affair excitement ran high in the car, and several women became almost hysterical. No police call was given by the train people, and no arrests were made.

PUT MONEY IN A CHEST.

Baptist Pastors Discuss the Best Way to Get Contributions.

One of the speakers in the Baptist Missionary Conference, which closed a two-days' session in the Calvary Baptist Church, in this city, yesterday, said that church-goers would invariably put more money in a chest on the altar than they would drop into a contribution box passed around. By way of illustration, he related this episode:

"Some time ago we found it very difficult to get the people in one of the large Baptist churches in Brooklyn to contribute for current expenses. The old custom of passing the plate, prefaced by an appeal from the pulpit, failed to elicit an adequate response. We finally concluded to follow the New Testament teaching, and procuring a small oaken chest, with a hole in the top, we placed it next to the altar. When the time came for taking up the collection on Sunday, the pastor told his congregation why the chest had been placed by the altar, and invited all who chose to come forward and put what they could afford into the chest.

"There was $750 dropped into that chest then and there, while the average Sunday morning collections had been only $50. On another occasion an appeal was made for contributions for foreign missions. The people went up to the chest and made their offerings, and when the contents were counted we found $250, instead of the usual $70 or $75. There is something about rising and going forward to make a personal offering in church that seems to take right hold of the people."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Barbour of Brookline, Mass., spoke at length yesterday on "Christian Living and Giving," and addresses were made by the Rev. Henry L. Morehouse, the Rev. H. G. Weston of Chester, Penn.; the Rev. F. L. Anderson of Rochester, the Rev. H. M. Barnes of Binghamton, the Rev. Cortland Myers of Brooklyn, the Rev. D. H. Waterman of Yonkers, the Rev. W. C. Bitting, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. T. J. Morgan, and the Rev. A. C. Dixon.

ANDROS B. STONE'S CAREER.

He Introduced to This Country the Bessemer Steel Process.

In addition to the particulars published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the career of Andros B. Stone, who died on Tuesday night, it is of interest to know that he came to New York in 1871, and since that time had been identified with the business of this city and its public benefactions. Nearly twenty years ago he gave to the Children's Aid Society the spacious Summer home for children at Bath, L. I., and during all the period since served as one of the society's most active directors. Not an inconsiderable portion of his time and labor was given freely to the great work for destitute children.

His rapid rise in business was phenomenal. At the age of twenty-six he was the head of the firm of Stone & Boomer, who built the first bridge across the Mississippi, a bridge across the Illinois River, with the longest draw at that time known, and also the then unequaled span of the Union Passenger Depot in Chicago. In 1858 Mr. Stone became a manufacturer of iron in Cleveland, and was President of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, the American Sheet and Boiler Plate Company, the Union Rolling Mill Company of Chicago, the Kansas Rolling Mill Company, the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railway Company, and the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company. Having made two visits to Europe for the study of Bessemer steel, he introduced that process into this country, making at his mills in Cleveland the first steel rails of American ore.

Mr. Stone leaves a wife and two daughters. The funeral services will be held at his residence, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

THE DESPAIR OF JOHN KING.

Ruined by Liquor, He Seeks Oblivion in the Workhouse.

"I am in the depths, Sir. I have fallen from the highest round of the ladder to the lowest. Please send me to the workhouse."

A man whose massive frame trembled from cold and dissipation made that request of Magistrate Wentworth at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. He was John King, fifty-six years old, and homeless. Once he was a decorator. That was before drink ruined him. He had worked for the United States Government. He had decorated rooms in the Post Office Building in this city. "Why, your Honor," he said, "I earned $1,500 in eight days once." Up in the Casino Theatre can be seen samples of his work. The Plaza Hotel, too, contains some of his handiwork.

"Are you married?" inquired the Magistrate kindly.

"Yes, Sir."

But liquor had forced his wife to separate from him thirteen years ago. He had not seen either his wife or children for a long time.

During the Tuesday night's storm King wandered around the streets. So cold and miserable was he that he made up his mind to end it all by jumping into the East River. He walked out on a pier. But he was afraid to take the final step. All night long he walked to keep from freezing.

"For God's sake," he pleaded, "put me where I can be forgotten." The Magistrate granted the man's request.

THE MORALS OF POLITICS

LECTURE OF C. J. BONAPARTE ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

How Lincoln Once Failed as a Reformer —What Is Expected of McKinley— Status of the Movement for Better Public Service.

Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland lectured yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum before the Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association and the League for Political Education. His subject was "The Moral Aspects of Civil Service Reform."

In spite of the intensely disagreeable weather, there were a large number of ladies present. Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Secretary and Treasurer of the Women's Auxiliary, presided, and introduced the speaker.

Mr. Bonaparte said:

"A well-known gentleman, who delivered by request a very interesting address at one of the annual meetings of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland some ten years ago, criticised in it with some severity the sentiments of a writer in the last preceding number of the 'Civil Service Reformer.' 'To this * * * writer,' he said, 'the principle of civil service reform may seem to be one of high morality; it has not to the majority of the people of this country appeared to be that so much as to be a principle of wise and intelligent administration.'"

"The writer thus censured happened to be myself, and I need hardly say that I readily accept responsibility for the view thus justly ascribed to me. I admit my belief that the principle of civil service reform is one of high morality, and by this I mean that all men who have sufficiently reflected and are sufficiently informed to entertain an intelligent opinion must and do think alike on the subject.

"The principles, or rather the one fundamental principle, of civil service reform may be expressed by the phrase, much hackneyed by mechanical repetition and discredited by insincere usage, but of undisputed truth, 'a public office is a public trust.'

A Public Officer Is a Trustee.

"A public officer is a trustee, not for a party, or any fraction of a party, but for the public, the whole people, as well for those who have not votes as for those who have; as well for those who have voted for his competitor as for those who have voted for him. As a trustee he is subject to two obligations unequivocally recognized by every jurisprudence to which trusts are known; he must not himself profit, directly or indirectly, in his own person or through the advancement of any other individual or organization, by the administration of his trust, and he must himself conduct this administration, not hand it over or farm it out to others. It is not enough to exonerate a trustee that his trust estate is none the worse for his stewardship, he must be none the better; if he has made a profit for himself by the use of what he holds for the good of others, any court of conscience will brand him as unfaithful.

"If a Governor or Mayor uses the patronage which he holds in trust for the State or city to strengthen himself in his faction or his faction in its party, or his party at the polls, his conduct is indistinguishable in morals from a guardian's who uses his ward's money in his own business or in the business of some firm or corporation of which he is a member. It is not enough that he may not choose unfit subordinates, but he must choose them solely because of their fitness; if he allows any other consideration whatever to influence his choice, he is, pro tanto, unmindful of the duty which he has promised, nay, sworn, to perform.

"It is related of Mr. Lincoln that, when he one day deplored to an intimate friend the necessity of sacrificing a faithful and competent official to appease the enmity of an influential Congressman, whom we may call Mr. Nemo, his interlocutor (a civil service reformer before the days of civil service reform) asked with some indignation: 'But, Mr. Lincoln, are you President, or is Nemo President?' Mr. Lincoln replied at once: 'Nemo is President.'

"Mr. McKinley will swear to 'faithfully execute the office of President of the United States,' and, as a part of this office, 'to nominate * * * all of the officers of the United States whose appointments are not * * * otherwise provided for.' If he shall turn over these nominations to Senators or Representatives or anybody else he simply will not fulfill his oath. The President is simply an agent who agrees, in return for a large salary and a position of great consequence, to do certain necessary work for the people. Among honest men there can be no difference of opinion as to what he ought to do. Civil service reformers demand and demand only that this fundamental principle of good faith and fair dealing be observed by the Nation's first officer in the Nation's business.

The Reformer's Present Task.

"When there arises, as I believe there has arisen here, a true question of morals; when the task alloted to friends of good government is not to convince mistaken fellow-citizens of their error, but to shame or frighten faithless public servants into doing what these know to be their duty, and to rouse a sluggish or careless people to a sense of wrong and danger; when, in strictness of speech, there is need not for argument, since no one truly disputes what we maintain—but for an effective appeal to public opinion against insolent persistence in wrong-doing, then our bearing should fit the season. We can make no bargain with iniquity; we ask, and will ask, that public trustees shall do their duty; not the half or any fraction, but the whole of their duty; not that they do it here and there, or now and then, but that they do it everywhere and always, and we can and will be satisfied with no less. And in dealing with such an officer we must see to it that he knows what we think of him. Believe me, such as he are not to be gained over to righteousness by soft words or tender silence or diplomacy in any form. They will never love us, do what we may, but they will and do shrink from hearing us tell them what in truth they are. No spoilsman, however hardened, is really indifferent when he hears 'You are faithless to your trust and false to your oath of office; your motives are unworthy, your excuses mere sophistry, and, however much you may stupefy your conscience or deceive your neighbors, you know in your heart that you are not an honest man.'" [Applause.]

A lecture will be given Wednesday, Dec. 23, by George McAneny on "Civil Service Reform in City and State."

Nut and Bolt Makers' Meeting.

Forty or fifty representatives of the hardware trade will be in session in this city the next two or three days to compare notes, discuss prices, and talk over the general outlook. They are members of various associations, such as the Association of Common Carriage Bolt and Nut makers; the Machine Bolt and Lay Screw Makers; Stove and Tire Bolt Makers; Nut Manufacturers, and the Eagle Carriage Bolt Makers. There are no unusual features of the trade just now and it is not expected that any action of public interest will be taken at these conferences, which are held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Waldorf. Prices have not been changed for several months, and in the opinion of many members of the trade there is no particular reason why they should be changed now.

Increased Brooklyn Valuation.

President Neff of the Brooklyn Board of Assessment yesterday submitted his annual report to Mayor Wurster. It shows the assessed value of real estate at $555,810,907 this year, against $542,670,611 in 1895, and personal property, $27,536,838, against $23,076,196. The totals on all property are $582,847,693, against $566,346,807, an increase of $16,500,826 this year over last year.

ALLEGED SWELL SWEAT SHOPS.

Authorities Do Not Yet Give Names of the Fashionable Establishments.

According to the State Factory Inspectors of New York, twenty or more of the fashionable millinery and dressmaking establishments in the up-town districts of the city are violating the factory laws in much the same manner charged against the sweat-shop proprietors of the east side. Chief Inspector Daniel O'Leary is authority for the statement, his knowledge being based on the regular reports from deputies at work in the city, and a special report from Miss Kate L. Kane, one of the women deputies recently assigned to this city.

Miss Kane's report calls attention to violations of the anti-sweat-shop laws she discovered in establishments on and near Fifth Avenue. Capt. J. H. Barker, the ranking officer in the State Department having charge of the factories; Examiner Herbert H. Reynolds, and Miss Kane, all adhered yesterday to the rule of the department to withhold the names of the establishments accused until legal action becomes necessary.

Miss Kane says she found in one millinery establishment twenty-five girls were restricted to a space in which only nine could work with convenience; in another twenty-eight in a space sufficient for only eighteen. In a dressmaking establishment she found twenty-seven girls working where there should have been but thirteen. There are instances, she says, of unsanitary crowding, which is general among the fashionable establishments.

"In some of these shops our deputies have discovered that young girls are required to work until 10 and 11 o'clock," said Examiner Herbert H. Reynolds to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. "There are several establishments where the first and second floors are spacious and luxuriously fitted up, and the upper floors crowded beyond all legal and reasonable limit."

The milliners are indignant over the reports and meet them with denials and criticism of the inspectors.

There is not likely to be any trouble with these establishments, in the opinion of the Inspectors, since they are of a class which, for business reasons, will avoid provoking legal complaint.

GUILTY OF COUNTERFEITING.

Basford and Tompkins Made and Passed Spurious Money.

Henry T. Basford, an old, white-haired man, and ex-Detective Edward Tompkins were yesterday convicted of counterfeiting in the United States Criminal Court. The jury was out one hour.

The crime for which both men are now awaiting sentence is a complicated one, and tested the ingenuity of the Secret Service Department for some time. Basford ran a boarding house in Brooklyn. It was a respectable place, and the boarders all thought the old man engaged in perfecting several inventions. Tompkins disposed of the spurious coin to street-car conductors and those accustomed to handling a large amount of small change. At the time of Basford's arrest, the Government detectives found a large amount of tin, antimony, plaster of Paris, and other materials used in counterfeiting. The prisoner explained that some of these materials were used in the manufacture of "vents" for beer barrels. Others, he claimed, were needed to perfect a coating for paper which made it impossible to alter figures without detection.

The unfortunate part of the case for Basford was that Tompkins confessed his crime. Basford testified that Tompkins disposed of the vents for him. Tompkins said he would not know a vent if he saw it.

Secret Service Agent Bagg also testified to offers by Basford to teach him the counterfeiting art for $100. The old man denied this. The case was tried before Judge Brown.

IAN MACLAREN GOES HOME.

He Carries Away Good Impressions— His Life's Creed Indorsed.

The Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) and his wife sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Majestic. They were accompanied to the pier by Major Pond and Andrew Carnegie. Several others were at the steamer.

Dr. Watson arrived here Sept. 22. During his visit he addressed 117 audiences. He declared that he carried away with him the most agreeable impressions of this country, and great faith in its future.

Before he left, an address was presented to him from the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, which has 3,000 members, and which, representing, besides, many prominent churchmen, indorses Dr. Watson's "Life Creed." His creed is:

"I believe in the Fatherhood of God. I believe in the words of Jesus. I believe in a clean heart. I believe in the service of love. I believe in the unworldly life. I believe in the beatitudes. I promise to trust God and follow Christ; to forgive my enemies, and to seek after the righteousness of God."

The address says that the greatest need of the world is a league of moral and spiritual forces in combat with evil forces.

Dr. Watson gave $500, the proceeds of his lecture on Robert Burns last Friday, to the St. Andrew's Society of this State, to be devoted to the relief of destitute Scotchmen in this city.

ROYAL ARCANUM RATES.

Assessments as Treated by a Committee on Statistics.

Some members of the Royal Arcanum in this vicinity have been exercised by a report which has found its way into print to the effect that the rate of assessment in the order is to be raised. As the order has a membership of something like 33,000 in this city and Brooklyn, the report has occasioned much local discussion, especially among members whose interest in the order lies chiefly, if not entirely, in its beneficiary side.

The report grows out the fact that a report of a committee on statistics appointed by the Supreme Council thoroughly to investigate the whole assessment plan has recently been submitted to the subordinate councils, of which there are thirty-six in this city, fifty-three in Brooklyn, and thirteen each in Queens and Suffolk Counties, for their consideration. A majority report of this committee considers several plans for making possible a betterment of the system that had been suggested, but recommends or approves none of them, but advises that the present plan, now operative for twenty years, shows as yet no error by the actuaries. A minority report advises the laying of one or two additional assessments annually for the purpose of creating a reserve fund. This meets with but little favor in local councils, as actuaries to whom all the plans have been submitted say no change in the present plan is deemed necessary, nor will it be so long as the membership continues as large as at present.

The whole matter is to be considered at the annual session of the Supreme Council in June next.

McClave Too Poor to Pay.

A motion to tax ex-Police Commissioner John McClave the Sheriff's costs in an attachment upon McClave's property in a suit brought against him and his son, Wood McClave, by the Garfield National Bank, was denied in Part I., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, with $10 costs. The Sheriff's expenses amounted to $1,130.77, and Mr. McClave's resistance to paying them is based on the plea that he needs all he has to preserve the business so that his creditors may be paid.

CIVIL SERVICE IN SCHOOLS

QUESTION WHETHER TEACHERS COME UNDER THE RULES.

Matter Again Discussed by the Board of Education, but No Definite Conclusion Reached—New Principals Recommended.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, a preamble and resolution offered two weeks ago by Commissioner Strauss relative to the application of the State civil service rules to school teachers was called up for consideration. The preamble of Mr. Strauss's resolution declared that "in the opinion of this board the State Civil Service Commissioners have no jurisdiction over our teachers, they being not a clerical but a professional class of employes, and especially in view of the provisions of the new School bill." The resolution provided that the matter be referred to the Special Committee on By-Laws for investigation.

Commissioner Strauss suggested yesterday that the preamble and resolution be adopted, and that the Committee on By-Laws act on the lines of the Corporation Counsel's opinion when received. Commissioner Prentiss stated that he had received a letter from the Secretary of the State Civil Service Commission which conveyed the impression that the State Board had no jurisdiction over the New York schools. Mr. Strauss said that there was much doubt on that point. He had read that the Attorney General of the State had informed the school authorities of the City of Rochester that the regulations of the State Civil Service Board did apply to the Principals and teachers of the schools in that city.

Commissioner Agar said that he was not prepared to deny the jurisdiction of the State Civil Service Board, consequently he could not vote for Mr. Strauss's preamble. He had no objection to the purpose of the resolution. Commissioner Strauss said: "Well, let us say, then, that there may be a doubt as to the jurisdiction of the State Civil Service Board, &c."

"I am not prepared to say that," replied Commissioner Agar.

Commissioner Prentiss thought that it would be prudent to await the opinion of the Corporation Counsel before taking any action whatever. He was not in favor of adopting as the sense of the Board of Education the preamble offered by Commissioner Strauss. He did not believe in expressing any opinion on the subject without legal advice.

Commissioner Strauss said that he was not tenacious about the language of his preamble and resolutions; all he wanted was to have the question settled definitely. If the Corporation Counsel gave an opinion that the regulations of the State Civil Service Board applied to the School Department of New York, the matter should be placed in the hands of some proper committee with a view to preparing some amendatory legislation. At the suggestion of President Maclay, the subject was laid over until the next meeting.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Building, a resolution was adopted directing that whenever a contagious disease appeared in the family of any school janitor, such janitor must make an immediate report in writing of all the circumstances to the Principal of his school.

A request from a committee of citizens for permission to present a bronze bust of Commodore George W. Melville, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, to Grammar School No. 3, at Hudson and Grove Streets, was granted. Commodore Melville was in his boyhood a pupil in the old Grove Street school.

The following appointments as Principals of grammar schools were recommended by the Committee on Instruction: School No. 18, B. C. Magie; School No. 4, Isabella Sullivan; School No. 50, Caroline Emanuel; School No. 1, Mary R. Davis; School No. 51, Katharine McCann; School No. 103, Kate Fisher; School No. 82, Anna J. Fisher; School No. 27, Clara American; School No. 15, Isabel Winslow. The report of the committee was adopted subject to the provisions of the new by-laws when the latter shall have been adopted.

Patrol Inspectors of Repairs, whose duties are to inspect the condition of the school buildings in their several districts, at least once every fortnight, were appointed as follows: James M. De Witt, John Quincy Adams, Thomas A. Cline, and Edmund C. Lee. These Inspectors are to receive $1,200 each a year.

A resolution offered by Commissioner Rogers was adopted providing for the advertising for bids and the letting of a contract for necessary repairs to the schoolship St. Mary's.

A report submitted by the Committee on Evening Schools was adopted without discussion, directing Principals of evening high schools to register applicants for instruction in any high school grade where the number of such applicants for any one school was not less than twenty-five.

These special teachers of the German language, previously nominated by the Board of Superintendents, were formally appointed: Frederick W. Seringhaus in Grammar School No. 36, Paul W. Jacobs in No. 18, Betty Silberberg in No. 3 and No. 49, Ida Knopfmacher in No. 31 and No. 36, and Bertha Schulz in No. 73.

Arrangements have been made by the New York City Teachers' Association for a series of addresses to teachers, to be delivered from time to time this Winter by prominent educators. The first address will be given by Richard G. Boone, President of the Michigan State Normal School, at the Normal College, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, Monday at 4 P. M. Prof. Boone's topic will be "Education and the Institutions." The purpose of the Teachers' Association is to overcome, if possible, the idea that in the past has prompted the accusation in some quarters that "the teachers of New York City are lacking in scholastic attainment and professional spirit."

At the next meeting of the Board of Education, Dec. 23, consideration of the new by-laws will be a special order.

BAZAAR FOR VETERANS.

Alexander Hamilton Woman's Relief Corps Opens Its Fair.

Alexander Hamilton Woman's Relief Corps, No. 162, held a bazaar in the corps' rooms, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon and evening. Several hundred dollars were cleared. The amount will be devoted to the aid of veterans and their widows. The spacious rooms were tastefully decorated, principally with the corps colors.

The Executive Committee in charge of the bazaar was composed of Mrs. A. C. Hewlett, President of the corps; Mrs. John Beaver, President-elect; Mrs. A. E. Scott, Mrs. H. T. Bartlett, Mrs. L. S. Stone, and Miss E. Philbrick. Those in charge of the tables were Miss Grace Oliver, Miss Mabel Weaver, Miss B. Scott, Mrs. C. Howard, Mrs. William Johnston, Mrs. F. A. Gorden, Mrs. W. Gilfinnan, Mrs. Washington Minsor, Mrs. M. E. Clement, Mrs. W. H. Oliver, Mrs. W. H. Horton, Mrs. Joseph Land, Mrs. F. Gooderson, Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Mrs. C. Walter Smith, Mrs. James Wildey, and Mrs. William Gaudenier.

Goff Attacks Tombs Missionaries.

In a case which came before him yesterday Recorder Goff said of missionaries who have been active about the prisons: "If these missionaries don't be careful they will find themselves in a field they do not anticipate. I am tired of the complaints about these missionaries interfering with the business of the court and injuring the interests of prisoners in the Tombs. I propose to direct the attention of the Grand Jury to these abuses."

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

A New Captain and Eight Sergeants Made Yesterday.

The Police Commissioners at an executive session yesterday afternoon appointed as Captain John J. Herlihy, who has been Acting Captain of the Fifth Street Station for several months past. Capt. Herlihy has been on the force since Sept. 1, 1877. He was made Roundsman Oct. 11, 1886, and promoted to Sergeant July 7, 1887. He was detailed as Acting Captain last July. He will remain in charge of the Fifth Street Police Station for the present.

Eight new Sergeants were appointed, as follows: Roundsman James Nally of the Madison Street Police Station, Thomas E. O'Brien of the Central Office, Abram C. Hulse of the Madison Street Police Station, Charles A. Place of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, Frank J. Morris of the Delancey Street Police Station, Charles Formosa of the Detective Bureau, William G. Burke of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, and Francis Creamer of the Morrisania Police Station.

The Commissioners, in executive session, graded all the 125 Roundsmen who were in the examination for Sergeants. Only thirty-nine passed high enough to get on the eligible list. The list is headed by Roundsman Nally, whose percentage was 83.49.

There were a dozen vacancies in all. All would have been filled but for the fact that Commissioner Parker had objection to promoting Roundsman Tracy, the ninth man on the list. Commissioner Andrews was anxious to promote him. The other four promotions are blocked for the present.

GENERAL POLICE SHAKE-UP.

Commissioners in Jersey City Transfer Captains and Sergeants.

A general shake-up of Jersey City Police Captains and Sergeants was ordered yesterday at a regular meeting of the Police Board. The resolution was offered by President Abernethy and was passed by his vote and that of Commissioner West, Commissioner Feeney, the only Democratic Commissioner, being absent. President Abernethy offered no explanation of his resolution, but after the meeting he said his idea was to promote the efficiency of the force. He thought it would be a good idea for the Captains and Sergeants to become acquainted with the whole city, which they could not do if they remained forever in their old precincts.

Frederick T. Farrier, one of the oldest Captains on the force, has been in command of the First Precinct for fifteen years, except for a period of about three months some eight years ago, when he changed places with Capt. Archibald McKaig.

The changes were ordered to take effect at 8 o'clock this morning. They are as follows: Capt. Farrier of the First to change with Capt. Cox of the Seventh, Capt. Kelly, from Second to Third; Capt. McNulty, from Sixth to Second, Capt. Newton, from Third to Sixth. Capt. McKaig of the Fourth and Capt. Nugent of the Fifth were not disturbed.

The other transfers were: Sergts. Cody and O'Brien, First to Second; Sergt. Wade, Third to First; Sergt. Howell, Sixth to First; Sergts. Quinn and Gannon, Second to Sixth; Sregt. Battersby, Third to Fourth; Sergt. Devitt, Fifth to Fourth; Sergts. Flannelly and McLaughlin, Fourth to Fifth; Sergt. Kelly, Fifth to Third; Sergt. Duffy, Sixth to Seventh; Sergt. Buckbee, Seventh to Third; Sergt. Reardon, Seventh to Fifth.

Brooklyn Police Changes.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn has ordered several transfers. Captains William J. Burford of the Third Precinct, at Butler Street, and Charles Bedell of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, at Bath Beach, and Captains Hugh Frank Gorman of the Seventeenth Precinct, in the Twenty-sixth ward, and Sylvester Baldwin of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, at Canarsie, will change places. Sergeants Nicholas Condon and Charles F. Eason will go from the Seventeenth to the Twenty-sixth and Tenth Precincts. Sergeants James McCormick and J. J. Bardon of the Tenth and Fourteenth Precincts will take their places. Sergt. John F. Gardiner will go from the Twenty-sixth to the Fourteenth Precinct.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE'S WORK

Large Attendance During the Year— Dr. Cadman's Sermons.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Temple, of which Dr. Cadman is the pastor, presents some striking figures and shows remarkable success. During the year 284,925 people have attended the services, and 340 have been added to the membership.

The Sunday evening audiences are among the largest in the city, numbering 1,600. The councils, Chautauqua Circles, Literary Club, libraries, King's Daughters Chapter of over 100, vested choirs, are among the organizations. There is also a kindergarten, dispensary, musical bureau, &c. These are self-supporting in large part, and the church ministers to a self-sustaining constituency, drawn chiefly from the middle and professional classes.

The character of the preaching is wide, literary, and of the modern school. Dr. Cadman has now a series of sermons upon the religion of Tennyson, Browning, and Wordsworth, &c. These are interspersed with other discourses upon the approximations of scientific and evangelical thought. The services are churchly; in fact, a vested choir in a Methodist church is a decided innovation.

HEAVY GIRDER FELL.

Hoist Rope Broke on Standard Oil Company's Building.

Mount & Robertson, carpenters and cabinetmakers, occupy the three upper floors of 71 New Street. The partners and their men were at work Tuesday afternoon about 3 o'clock, when a steel girder weighing 1,650 pounds crashed through the roof, shaved the bench of Foreman David Hartman, who had taken his first day off since he had been in the employ of the firm, and went through to the floor below. Messrs. Mount & Robertson and two employes were within four feet of the spot.

The girder came from the roof of the Standard Oil Building, 141 feet above. While workmen were swinging it into place, it is said the wire cable of the hoist snapped. Mr. Mount said yesterday that he preferred having the girder remain where it is, as it will be the best evidence in an action for damages.

A Students' Art Display.

The students of the art schools of the National Academy of Design are arranging for an exhibition of their work, to open in the north gallery of the academy on Dec. 24. The council of the Academy has given the use of this room for a week to the students, and is much interested in the proposed display. The exhibition will comprise the work done during the past few months by the members of the six classes in the school, and the students have formed an organization modeled on that of the Academy itself, to take charge of the exhibition. There is to be a jury of selection composed of two members of each class, or twelve in all, and this jury will select from its members a Hanging Committee. It is thought that the exhibition as planned will be in itself an instruction to the students and the public. The Autumn exhibition at the Academy will close Saturday, so that the students will have over a week in which to arrange their display.

MORE MONEY FOR SCHOOLS

BOARD OF EDUCATION TO HAVE $5,971,239.89 IN 1897.

Estimate Board also Allows an Increase for the Building Department and Health Board for Special School Inspectors.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment did much work yesterday in arranging the final budget for next year. The most important department considered, in point of expenditures involved, was the Board of Education. Additional interest is taken in the school appropriations on account of the new school law, also because early in January the board will be reorganized by a majority which favors school reform.

The total amount allowed the School Board for 1897 was $5,971,239.89, which is an increase of $291,937.30 over the amount allowed for the last year. Among the important items allowed were:

For salaries of teachers, $3,965,460, an increase of $237,133.80 over the provisional estimate; for salaries of janitors, $282,250, which was $19,000 more than the provisional allowance; for evening schools, $170,000; for clerks of officers, $62,000; for Superintendents and assistants, $72,500; for the Nautical School, $31,810; for rents, $113,630, which was $47,000 more than was allowed provisionally; for fuel, $118,475; for supplies, $290,616; for sanitary work, $120,906, and for repairs to buildings, $120,033.

The total increases over the provisional allowance was $337,427.30. This was only about $70,000 less than had been asked for by the Board of Education. President Maclay and Commissioner J. J. Little did most of the talking for the Commissioners.

There was some discussion as to the delay in getting bills through the School Board. This came up on the statement that all the money appropriated for last year had not been spent. Although most of it had been contracted for, the Controller said his experience had taught him that the trouble was the Board of Education was so large a body that it was difficult to get the accounts audited.

"I have often thought," said the Controller, "that if two or three of the members of the board had good salaries to look after the business of the department, we might get better results. As it is now, the whole board has to pass on the bills."

"I have the greatest respect for the members of the Board of Education," said the Mayor. "They give their time and attention to the work without compensation. If they were paid officials, I should be inclined to get after them with a sharp stick."

Complimented Mr. Fitch.

A new item of $4,000 for Patroling Inspectors, whose duties will be to supervise the work of the Inspectors who took the place of the old Trustees, was asked for. Mr. Fitch did not object very emphatically, and the item was included.

In the course of the discussion on the school appropriation, Commissioner Little complimented Controller Fitch on the way vouchers for school matters were expedited in the Finance Department.

When the Building Department was taken up, Superintendent Constable asked for an appropriation of $365,225, or $100,225 more than last year. The Controller said he favored giving the Superintendent all he asked for as an experiment, to see if he could stop buildings from falling down. He inquired particularly, however, why Mr. Constable asked for an increase of $88,000 in the item for Inspectors. Mr. Constable said that more Inspectors were necessary.

"How about the Inspectors who passed the collapsed Madison

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS, } Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York for First Mortgage Bonds, Second Mortgage Income Bonds, and the Capital Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated Nov. 25, 1896, notice is hereby given that the Second Installment of the Assessment of 6 per cent. on Second Mortgage Income Bonds and of 2 per cent. on Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company is due and payable on the twenty-second day of December, 1896, at the offices of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or Messrs. Melville, Fickus & Co., 75 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

First Mortgage Bonds not heretofore deposited will be received up to December 18, 1896, only on payment of penalty of 3 per cent.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
New York, December 11, 1896.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - 1,000,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, - - Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard. George W. Young.

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
Baltimore, Md., December 7th, 1896.

To Holders of First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, Dated January 1st, 1872—amount outstanding, $1,100,000.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said bonds, falling due January 1st, 1897, together with six months' interest thereon, will be paid on and after January 2d, proximo, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City.

This company will issue a new First Mortgage to secure Four and One-half Per Cent. Twenty-five-Year Gold Bonds, dated January 1st, 1897, interest payable semi-annually, July and January.

For particulars apply at the office of the company, No. 44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland, or at the Guaranty Trust Company, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, not later than December 17th, 1896. C. K. LORD, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

The market still drifts. No operations of consequence appear in it. No orders of any importance are executed. Everybody waits. Apathy has become the chief characteristic of every Wall Street interest.

***

It is a trifle tiresome to have to record daily that in such activity as was shown on the Stock Exchange, Sugar Trust manipulation was most conspicuous. But that fact is so much in evidence that any market record ignoring it would be a record incomplete. The deal under way in that stock is of such magnitude that it is likely to extend in its ups and downs for some time to come. But in the end it is likely to have ample disappointments in it for every lamb who is patient enough to nibble now in the manipulation pastures. Extra cash dividends are now hinted at. This for five years has been a regular December fairy story.

***

In the general market there is simply an indisposition to do much of anything. The necessities of a few groups of speculators make a pretense of business necessary, but in actual bona fide transactions the volume is insignificant. This does not reflect distressed sentiment, however. It is largely in a mere stoical resolution to sit still and wait.

***

The tremendous disbursements for dividend and interest accounts at New Year's are bound to exert influence finally. Over $200,000,000 to be reinvested is a factor far and away superior to any that Wall Street has had for a long time.

***

Washington news cut no figure in yesterday's market, though some romancing speculators distributed "special dispatches" which they intended for sensational effect. Statesmanship is pretty well discounted in Wall Street at the moment.

***

Government bonds were steady. The fives, coupon, declined ⅛, while the new fours and the old fours, registered, advanced ⅛. The sales were $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, in two lots of $500 each, at 111¼; $3,000 do, at 111 cash, and $1,000 do, at 111⅛.

***

In State bonds, $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3's of 1991 sold at 61.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.... ½	C., C., C. & St. L.... ¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.... 1½	Col. Fuel & Iron.... 1
Am. Sug. Refs..... 1⅝	General Electric.... 1¼
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.... ⅞	Louis. & Nash..... 1
American Tobacco.... 1¼	Manhattan ..... ½
At., T. & S. F. pf.... ½	P. & H., all in., pd.. 1¼
Baltimore & Ohio.... ½	Southern Ry. pf..... ½
Chicago Gas..... 1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.... 1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.... ¾	U. S. Rubber..... 1⅝
Chi. & Northwest.... ¼	U. S. Rubber pf.... 1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.... ⅝	Western Union..... ⅝

STOCKS DECLINED.

Ann Arbor pf..... 1	N. Y. Central..... ⅝
Brooklyn R. T..... 1½	Pullman Car..... 1½
Chi., Bur. & Qy..... ⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. ½
Ill. Steel Company... 2¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ½
Lake Shore..... 1	Wheeling & L. E. pf. 2½
Mobile & Ohio..... 2	

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

L., N. A. & C. gen.. 2	Pitts. & West. 1st... 2
P. & R. 1st pf., inc.. 2¼	Utah & Nor. 7s..... 1½
P. & R. 2d pf., inc.. 1¾	

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & T. 6s. 1	Rome, W. & O. con.. 1½
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.. 1	U. Pac. col. tr. notes. 1
Mo., K. & T. 2d..... 1⅛	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r. 2¾
Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.. 1	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3½ per cent. five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges, $115,417,086; balances, $6,632,274; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $151,482.

Money on call in London, 3@3¼ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—5c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were steady in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¼, to 13⅛; Erie, ¼, to 15⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 75⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅞. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 55¾; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 93¾, and New York Central, ⅜, to 97⅜. Erie first preferred sold at 34½, and Louisville and Nashville at 49⅝. British consols declined ⅝, to 110¾, for money, and ⅜, to 111, for the account.

THE TIDE HAS TURNED.

One of the most interesting of the many letters issued periodically by Wall Street houses is the monthly financial circular of John H. Davis & Co. In their December circular, which is shortly to be issued, Messrs. Davis & Co. will say regarding the situation:

"Why is the market dull? The election went the right way. The cause of sound money won. Where is the anticipated boom?" This is what the superficial speculators are asking, and it is not an unnatural inquiry. But the boy who has had a long and lingering illness cannot play football on the day after the doctor says the crisis has passed, and the Nation which has had a fearful struggle against adverse influences for three years cannot buy everything in sight on the week after a new order of things has been established. We have fought against National dishonor and have vanquished the repudiators and the revolutionists. We have declared that the United States will uphold National credit. We have changed a condition where nobody dared do anything to one where everybody is ready for work and industrial development. Mills which were idle are busy. Merchants find buyers at their doors and their commercial travelers are sending in orders. Cities whose bonds were unsalable have now only to select the best competitive bidders. Prior to November there was stagnation in municipal securities, and no issues of new railway bonds. The amount of municipal bonds sold in November aggregated over $34,600,000 and all at good prices. The largest total for any previous month was about $17,000,000 in December, 1893. Large blocks of railroad bonds were also negotiated at very satisfactory rates. The banks of New York held $516,605,000 on deposit on Dec. 12, against $446,000,000 on Oct. 31, their loans had increased about $37,000,000 in the same period, and the surplus reserve increased from $17,463,000 to $31,606,000, (over 80 per cent.). On the day before election the rates for call money were from 25 to 96 per cent.; there is now an ample supply below the legal rate.

These influences are all in favor of prosperity and activity. But time must be given for realizing the benefits of the changed condition. Our business interests have been at very low ebb. The tide has turned, but we cannot recover in a day or month all that we have lost in three years. The investment market is largely supported by the surplus earnings of our merchants, manufacturers, and farmers. They have made no surplus for two years, but the way is now open for them to do so in the two years to come. Gradually, they will get into condition to buy bonds and stocks, and the market will broaden accordingly.

But there are other sources from which the demand for good securities has come and is coming. A large amount of money was hoarded pending the election. That money has now become available. It is put into high-grade securities. There is enough of this capital to absorb a large part of the floating bonds. The steady demand for this class of security is keeping the prices firm in face of declining quotations for stocks. As yet Europe has not done much of this buying. That will come later—and at higher prices. Hence we look for a continued strong market for high class investment bonds.

The improvement in the industrial situation is marked in the iron trade—one of the most important of all. At the same time the stocks on hand are diminishing. This means more than simply an increase in the iron output. Increased activity in this line of manufacture means increased consumption of coal, increased money paid out for labor and to be disbursed in the lines of general trade, and larger freights to the railroads. It also means that the railroads and the building trades feel warranted in improvements and extension of constructive operations.

Notwithstanding all these favoring influences the stock market is exceedingly narrow and dull, and the chief disturbing factor may be found at Washington. The assembling of the National Congress is always the occasion for business apprehension. Our system of political government is beautiful in theory, but mischievous in practice. Every possible opportunity for flaunting "jingoism" is utilized by Senators and Representatives alike for the applause of the gallery. Last year Venezuela was the text, and a possible war with England was hailed with shrieks of delirious fervor. This year a war with Spain on the Cuban question is demanded with equal energy and noise. And this especial feature is to the ordinary dangers of ill-advised legislation, and the effect is apparent in the narrowing and halting stock market.

We shall doubtless come out of the present turmoil without the disaster of a war. A great advance toward international peace has been made within the last few weeks in the arbitration agreement effected between this country and Great Britain. Its immediate result is most gratifying and beneficial; its consequences are far-reaching in the assurance it gives of harmony between two great English-speaking nations. It marks a great progress in civilization. Its importance is not easily overestimated. It is honorable and advantageous to each of the two contracting parties. It binds closer together the countries already allied by personal and business kinship. It will have a mighty influence for good, an influence not confined to the two peoples most directly concerned in the transaction.

IRON AGE REVIEW.

In its current review of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will say to-day:

The iron trade has been somewhat puzzled over the anomaly of a combination emasculated by the declaration of an open market and the liveliest competition. There is little doubt that $16 has been done in Pittsburg and $18 in Eastern Pennsylvania. Still, the idea lingers that the nominal continuance in the pool means that some fine day the leading interests may succeed, if they show the desire to whip or wheedle the smaller concerns into line.

But, after all, the future of the billet pool, now suffering from suspended animation, is of less interest than the announcement that the Rockefeller interest has concluded negotiations by which the cream of its ore property on the Mesaba Range, the Mountain Iron and Rathbun Mines, passes to the control of the Carnegie Steel Company. We allude to this transaction elsewhere. It is understood that it involves a contract for supplying freight to the Rockefeller fleet, and that, too, the talk of a new steel plant is not to be heard of again.

The most serious effect of this transaction will be that upon the ore pool, which cannot well repeat this year's performance. For the season which carries to April, 1897, each mine got a certain allotment of tonnage and had a certain selling price fixed. The property which suffered most under this was the famous Norrie, in the Gogebic Range. Now, those controlling the Lake Superior ore trade must face a new situation. They must jump to the aid of all the interests which are threatened by the enormous preponderance of the Carnegie Steel Company. They must be supported in this by the ore roads, both at the shipping and the receiving ends. All this means that the Central West, the whole territory to which lake ores penetrate, must get down to a lower cost. Unless the demand for finished iron and steel in all its forms develops rapidly and expands very greatly, this means a low level of prices or an invasion of territory hitherto not controlled by the Central West.

The decision of the steel-rail manufacturers may have a good deal to do with developments in the markets in the near future. An unusual number of meetings have been held, but as yet no decision has been reached. A sharp reduction in the price or an open market may bring out a very large tonnage, and thus relieve the situation from impending strains. Until a decision has been reached, the whole trade from one end to the other will keep negotiations in abeyance.

The beam manufacturers have come together, having settled the allotment. Another meeting is to be held, at which some questions are to be brought up which some interests seem to regard as vital.

WALL STREET TALK.

A Stock Exchange house of standing, in a letter issued yesterday, said:

"A change in some of the officers might not injure the General Electric Company."

The significance of this is appreciated by Wall Street people who appear to know of the strained relations existing between certain New England and New York Directors.

The firm above quoted is Woerishoffer & Co.

***

William Euclid Young, the Stock Exchange representative of E. B. Cuthbert & Co., will be heard by the Governors of the Exchange on the 30th inst. in answer to charges affecting the validity of some of his firm's stock market transactions.

***

St. Paul crosses Burlington again. One stock bulled by New York and the other by Boston.

***

Some remarkable affidavits are coming in Bay State Gas litigation.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold to-day at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$2,000 Erie Railroad first mortgage extended 7 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1897, coupons May and November, 102½.

$15,000 City of Brooklyn, New York, Bridge 7 per cent. bonds, $3,000 due July 1, 1917, $12,000 due July 1, 1920, coupons January and July, accrued interest from July 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 153¼ to 158¾.

500 shares Missouri Pacific Railway Company, $100 each, 20.

Pew No. 2, Grace Episcopal Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, $105.

$5,000 State of Arkansas 6 per cent. bonds, (non-Holfords,) $3,000 due Jan. 1, 1900; $2,000 due July 1, 1899; 4 carry coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, and 14 carries coupon due Jan. 1, 1878, 135 to 160.

$10,000 State of Arkansas 6 per cent. bonds, (Holfords,) due Jan. 1, 1900, Jan. 1, 1873, coupon on, 2¼.

597 shares the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., $25 each, 111¼.

133 shares the Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin Railway Company of Brooklyn, $10 each, 25½.

30 shares Pittsburg and Western Railway Company preferred, $50 each, 51¼.

$3,000 Union Elevated Railroad of Brooklyn, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1937, coupons May and November, 72½.

$2,000 Northern Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent. consolidated bonds, (J. P. Morgan & Co. certificates,) 53⅛.

$1,000 Union Pacific Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond of 1898, (Mercantile Trust Company certificate indorsed,) 101⅛.

21 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 92.

13 shares Municipal Gas Company of Yonkers, $100 each, 73.

$10,000 United States currency 6 per cent. registered bonds of 1898, 102⅞.

$10,000 United States currency 6 per cent. registered bonds of 1899, 105½.

$20,000 United States 4 per cent. registered bonds of 1907, 109⅞.

50 shares Consolidated Telephone Company, $10 each; 75 shares Horn Silver Mining Company, $110.

10 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 541½.

20 shares First National Bank of Staten Island, $100 each, 125½.

18 shares Bank of the State of New York, $100 each, 108⅝.

10 shares Mercantile Trust Company, $100 each, 418¼.

1 share Chemical National Bank, $100, 4,100.

40 shares Clinton Bank, $100 each, 89.

40 shares New York Security and Trust Company, $100 each, 303.

50 shares Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, $100 each, 162½.

20 shares Pacific Bank, $50 each, 185½.

25 shares Eden Musée American Company, (Limited,) $100 each, 35.

6 shares United Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies, $100 each, 239½.

10 shares Keely Motor Company, $9 lot.

50 shares State Bank of Elmira, N. Y., $100 each, 50.

$110,642.20 receivers' certificates of proof of claims against the Elmira National Bank of Elmira, N. Y., 55 per cent. paid, (hypothecated,) 15.

$82,000 Elmira Municipal Improvement Company first mortgage consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1942, with coupons due Oct. 1, 1895, and after, (one bond has April, 1895, coupon also,) (hypothecated,) 25.

$6,000 Elmira Municipal Improvement Company 6 per cent. ten-year scrip for coupons of Oct. 1, 1893, April 1, 1894, and Oct. 1, 1894, from first mortgage consolidated bonds, (hypothecated,) $500 lot.

20 shares Green Bay and Western Railroad Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 32½.

$400 Green Bay and Western Railroad Company debenture "A" bonds, (hypothecated,) 50.

$6,000 Green Bay and Western Railroad Company debenture "B" bonds, (hypothecated,) 5½.

$30,000 Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad second mortgage income bonds, (hypothecated,) $100 lot.

45 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 130½.

24 shares New York Consolidated Ice Company preferred, $100 each, 66.

22 shares New York Consolidated Ice Company common, $100 each, 10⅝.

152 shares Flushing Gas Light Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 210.

18 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Company preferred, $100 each, 32.

200 shares Consolidated Fireworks Company common, $100 each, 9.

100 shares Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, $50 each, 10¼.

$1,000 Erie and Central New York Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due Aug. 1, 1915, interest February and August, $150 lot.

5 shares Long Island Safe Deposit Company, $50 each, 60.

$1,000 United States currency 6 per cent. registered bond, due 1899, 105¾.

25 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 181⅞.

10 shares National Union Bank, New York, $25 each, 200.

$43,000 Retsof Mining Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 37½.

1,200 shares Retsof Mining Company, $1 per share.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@65¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 51@52c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 479,097.31 ounces of silver bullion, against which 479 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 469 green.

Bar silver in London, 30d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$51,014,868
Imports for same period.....	70,780,255
Net imports.....	$28,765,387
Net exports to date, 1895.....	62,919,648
Net exports to date, 1894.....	70,201,810
Net exports to date, 1893.....	10,807,300

***

On the Stock Exchange 400 shares Kingston and Pembroke sold at .26@.27. On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Bodie sold at .70, 900 Bulwer at .50, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .06, 200 Crown Point at .20, 100 Hale and Norcross at .97, and 200 Ophir at .90.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

The following are the latest bid prices for bank shares on the Stock Exchange:

America	320	Mechanics'	185
American Ex.	171½	Mercantile	170
Broadway	230	Merchants'	135
Butch. & Drovers'	130	Merchants' Ex.	111
Cent. National	128	Metropolis	425
Chase National	290	Nassau	152
Chemical	4000	National Union	105
City	500	New Amsterdam	170
Citizen's	123	New York	235
Columbia	175	New York County	650
Commerce	204	Ninth National	110
Continental	134	Nat. Bank N. A.	132
Corn Exchange	280	Park	260
East River	125	Phenix	107
Fifth Avenue	2800	Republic	145
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Seaboard National	171
Fourth National	179	Second National	425
German American	108	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New York	108
Hanover	315	Third National	100
Imp. & Traders'	530	Tradesmen's	93
Irving	150	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manuf'rs.	175	West Side	275
Manhattan	210	Western National	114
Market & Fulton	215		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Local stocks continue in a paralytic state, and, except for a fractional recovery in the last hour, the market was without attraction. Reading afforded the only opportunity for active traders to make a turn. The strength of the stock was accompanied by a rumor that the Attorney General was satisfied with Reading's organization, and the closing quotation was the highest of the day. The traction stocks closed ½ higher for Metropolitan and ¼ for Philadelphia. In the specialties an advance was recorded in Storage Battery common and preferred of ½ each, and ¼ in Heat common. In the early session Welsbach Light, which sold ex $1 per share dividend, was sold down to 39¼, a net loss of 1¼ points, but, after the selling power was exhausted, the stock rallied to 42, and closed at 41¾, a net gain of 1¼ points. The general market closed dull and steady.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing prices received as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	34	35	34½	36
Chi. & Chi. Can. & Dock	65	66½	66½	67½
Chicago Brewing & Malt.	13	14½	12	14
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf.	35⅜	36	35⅜	36
Chicago P. & P. Co.	37½	40	37½	39
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	48	50½	48	50
Chi. So. 3, R. T. (Alley L.)	⅞	1	1	1⅛
Chi. City Railway	223	227	223	227
Chicago Telephone	172	175	172	175
Diamond Match of Ill.	122	122¼	122	123
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	19¼	19½	19	19¼
Metropolitan Elevated	13	13½	14⅜	15
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	13	14½	12	14
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	35½	36¼	35	36
New York Biscuit	52	52½	53½	54
North Chi. St. R. R.	200	202½	200	203
National Railway	105	107	105	108
Street's W. Stable Car L.	14	14½	14	15
Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	55	62	..	..
West Chi. Street R. R.	83½	87½	92	93
Western Stone	..	..	52	56

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	98½	99½	98½	99½
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	96	99	96	99
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s	106	109	106	109
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	57½	58½	58	58½
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	33	36	33	36
Chicago City Ry. 4½s	100¼	100¾	100¼	101
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	102	103	102	102¾
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	92½	92¾	92½	92⅝
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	84	85	83	84
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	78	78¼	73	78¼
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	59	59½	59	60
North Chi. C. R. R. 4½s	99½	100	99	100
North Chi. S. R. R. 1st 5s	103	104	102	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	100¾	101¼
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	95	96½	95	95½
Chicago Edison 6s	115	118	115	116¼

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,168	6,168	6,140
2d week Dec....	$617,984	$659,534	$556,729
From July 1....	15,850,320	16,623,250	13,724,609
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	216	216	216
1st week Dec....	$12,436	$14,005	$11,910
From July 1....	337,295	331,295	340,187
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,431
1st week Dec....	$295,465	$434,008	$367,583
From July 1....	9,769,730	10,926,891	9,387,519
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
24 week Dec....	$25,158	$27,528	$25,911
From July 1....	601,084	696,738	639,676

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106½	110
American Bank Note	..	42
American Typefounders' Company	31	35½
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106	..
Barney & Smith common	10½	12½
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	173	174½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	66	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	106
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106½	108½
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	75½	77½
Celluloid Company stock	61	64
Central & South American Telegraph	118	120½
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Georgia R. R. consol. 5s	88½	90½
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	41	..
Columbus Gas	68	70
Commercial Cable Company stock	164½	166½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	..	29
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	16
Consolidated Ice pf.	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99	102
‡Cramp's Shipyard stock	45	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	97½	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	163	168
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	112½	114
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	97½	99½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	..	203
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	84½	87½
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	57
‡42d St., Man. & Nicholas Av. 1st	112	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	113	115
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	74	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	33
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	101	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	50	55
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	90	96
Hudson River Telephone stock	56	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102¼	103
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	95	..
‡Iron Steamboat	2½	5
‡Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	..	4
Kings County Traction	41	43½
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	83	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
Lorillard Company pf.	102	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	104	..
‡Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
‡Madison Square Garden 2d	65	70
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	43	48
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	59½	62
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	14
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pr.	55	58
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Company of New York	..	237
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	41	43
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	71	74½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	94	96
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	48
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122½	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	14	..
New York Biscuit Company	102½	..

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Eight hundred and nine (809) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

253	5842	11124	15585	30138	36398	44770
296	5848	11208	15619	30210	36418	44890
348	6023	11225	15627	30223	36552	44873
439	6100	11295	15633	30225	36701	44921
450	6122	11327	15634	30252	36819	44988
509	6271	11341	15636	30374	36957	45004
614	6304	11399	15686	30392	36981	45023
638	6329	11520	15690	30448	37102	45005
739	6333	11541	15706	30479	37152	45098
743	6405	11542	15750	30483	37184	45109
746	6407	11580	15751	30549	37374	45149
750	6434	11605	15764	30611	37388	45213
1146	6439	11617	16027	30632	37402	45216
1299	6450	11678	16062	30725	37406	45259
1311	6452	11684	16187	30727	37515	45257
1341	6458	11768	16287	30761	37548	45261
1424	6480	11770	16720	30840	37550	45269
1484	6572	11778	16725	30865	37580	45270
1586	6709	11796	16743	30884	37697	45274
1600	6807	11798	16844	30906	37745	45303
1704	6849	11852	16885	30907	37815	45374
1711	6850	11896	16967	30941	37884	45386
1712	6952	11931	16972	31090	37903	45389
1726	6965	11935	17122	31136	37954	45414
1729	6983	12021	17213	31294	37976	45418
1743	7013	12022	17251	31333	37982	45444
1759	7077	12051	17320	31330	37985	45445
1779	7128	12073	17350	31459	37987	45506
1781	7197	12121	17357	31571	37994	46283
1807	7271	12147	17361	31697	37996	46490
1849	7293	12215	17426	31801	38315	46502
1850	7358	12227	17715	31802	38432	46651
1938	7536	12301	17762	31862	38527	46678
2174	7612	12302	17779	31974	38580	46689
2189	7631	12315	17849	32055	38594	46785
2192	7701	12355	17886	32196	38665	46798
2193	7743	12432	17902	32197	38722	46913
2196	7764	12445	17975	32238	38729	46980
2243	7883	12460	18003	32278	38974	46996
2249	7979	12482	18223	32293	38991	47008
2257	8013	12502	18224	32318	38994	47126
2308	8041	12519	18232	32351	38996	47179
2475	8068	12580	18235	32457	39019	47183
2479	8073	12532	18343	32480	39026	47250
2480	8107	12694	18353	32483	39095	47286
2525	8124	12704	18396	32613	39097	47446
2528	8177	12794	18423	32659	39115	47556
2550	8184	12812	18527	32679	39322	47949
2740	8203	12877	18529	32734	39325	48088
2781	8243	13028	18578	32742	39461	48201

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due Jan. 1, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1896.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Eight hundred and nine (809) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.
159-West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL,.... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS,.... $2,000,000.

Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.

The company is in a position of great advantage for the securing of mortgage investments.

It can render invaluable service to those who wish their funds, of whatever kind, invested in good mortgages.

The company acts as executor, guardian or committee; receives deposits; executes all trusts.

TRUSTEES:

George G. Williams,	John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr,	William M. Ingraham,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	Charles A. Peabody, jr.,
John T. Martin,	James D. Lynch,
Charles S. Brown,	Frederick Potter,
Louis Windmuller,	Emil Oelbermann,
John Jacob Astor,	Martin Joost,
Julien T. Davies,	Benjamin D. Hicks,
William H. Male,	John D. Hicks,
John Whalley,	Ellis D. Williams,
Charles R. Henderson,	Charles Matlack,
Samuel T. Freeman,	Charles Richardson,

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.

FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
STEPHEN P. NASH, Counsel.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL.....quality.....$1,000,000.00

LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house. Acts as Executor, Guardian, or as Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.

ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

Celluloid Stock,
Wagner Palace Car Stock,
H. R. Worthington Pfd. Stock,
Hudson River Telephone Stock,
Michigan Peninsular Car Bonds,
Hamilton Bank Stock (of New York)
BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1896.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	150	10	Adams Express	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	.....
50	51¼	270	Am. Cotton Oil pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ½
11¼	11¾	5,620	American Spirits Mfg	11⅜	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	.....
25¼	28	1,440	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	25	20	23½	28	+1½
111⅞	112	39,768	American Sugar Refs	110¼	111⅞	110¼	111⅞	+1⅝
100⅞	102	170	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅞
75	75½	400	American Tobacco	73⅞	75¼	73⅞	75¼	+1¼
22⅛	24	100	Ann Arbor pf	23	23	23	23	−1
13½	13¾	1,085	At., T. & S.F., all in. pd.	13⅜	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅜	2,500	At., T. & S. F. pf	22	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ½
15	15⅜	400	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
11¼	11⅝	1,250	Bay State Gas	12	12	11¼	11½	.....
19¼	20	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	−1½
..	90	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	90	90	90	90	.....
47½	48	240	Canada Southern	48¼	48¼	48	48	.....
16⅜	16¾	2,595	Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
160	..	10	Chicago & Alton	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾	.....
73¾	73⅞	31,756	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74¾	74¾	72¾	73⅞	− ⅜
72⅞	73	7,235	Chicago Gas	71⅜	73⅛	71⅝	73	+1⅝
5	5¼	225	Chicago Great Western	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
74¼	74⅜	21,815	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	73½	74⅜	73¼	74¼	+ ⅝
130	131	140	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	130	130	130	130	.....
102⅜	103	1,020	Chi. & Northwestern	102¼	102⅞	102	102⅜	+ ½
67⅞	68⅛	5,410	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	67¼	68⅛	66⅞	68	+ ⅝
27	27½	300	C., C., C. & St. Louis	26½	27½	26½	27½	+ ¾
25	..	645	Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	25	24	25	+1
17½	18	300	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
150½	151	1,015	Consolidated Gas Co	152	152	150	150⅜	+ ⅛
155½	158½	100	Del., Lack. & West	156	156	156	156	.....
..	..	11	Erie 1st pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	.....
65¼	66	7	Erie Tel. & Tel	65	65	65	65	.....
31⅜	31⅝	2,400	General Electric	30½	31⅝	30½	31⅝	+1¼
40	40½	450	Illinois Steel Co	42½	42½	40¼	40¼	−2¼
153⅜	154½	350	Lake Shore	153	153	153	153	−1
49	49⅜	5,230	Louisville & Nashville	48¼	49¼	47⅜	49⅛	+1
91⅞	92	11,420	Manhattan C., ex div.	91½	92¼	90	92	+ ½
107½	108½	725	Metropolitan Traction	107¼	108	107¼	108	+ ¼
1	1½	200	Mexican National ctfs.	1	1	1	1	− ¼
92	94	12	Michigan Central	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
76	78	16	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	77	77	77	77	.....
59	60	100	Minnesota Iron	59	59	59	59	.....
12⅞	13	130	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	.....
27¼	28	740	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
20	20¼	1,075	Missouri Pacific	20	20	19½	19½	− ¼
20½	22	155	Mobile & Ohio	20½	20½	20½	20½	−2
23½	24¼	250	National Lead Co	24	24	24	24	.....
94¾	95½	680	New York Central	94¾	94⅞	94½	94⅞	− ⅝
10	10	300	N. Y., Sus. & Western	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
25¼	26	500	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
4⅞	5	102	North American	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
9½	9⅝	1,770	Northern Railway	9⅜	9½	9¼	9½	− ⅛
27⅜	27⅝	2,823	Southern Railway pf	26¾	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ½
25¼	25⅞	7,370	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ½
9⅜	9⅝	300	Texas Pacific	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅜	1,950	Union Pacific	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
5¼	5½	150	United States Cordage	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
40	45	25	United States Express	40	40	40	40	.....
59¾	60½	750	U. S. Leather pf	58¾	59⅞	58⅝	59⅝	+1⅛
24½	25	1,220	United States Rubber	23⅞	24⅝	23⅞	24⅜	+1⅜
80	81¼	245	U. S. Rubber pf	80¼	81¼	80½	81¼	+1¼
6¾	7	195	Wabash	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	.....
15⅝	15⅞	100	Wabash pf	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
85¾	86	3,130	Western Union Tel	85	85¾	85	85¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	7½	3,735	Wheeling & Lake Erie	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
27	32	210	Wheeling & L. E. pf	28¾	28¾	27½	27½	−2½
Sales.....		202,961						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s 1,000	72	Erie gen lien 3-4s 10,000	64½	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 10,000	80¼
At, T & S F gen 4s 5,000	78¾	5,000	64⅝	2,000	80⅝
5,000	78⅝	5,000	138¼	2,000	80½
36,000	78⅜	Ill Central, West Line 1st 4s 2,000	102	13,000	80⅜
8,000	78⅞	10,000	102¼	15,000	80⅜
5,000	79	Iowa Central 1st 5s 5,000	96¼	5,000	80⅝
1,000	79½	L S & M So 1st coup 12,000	114	1,000	81
2,000	79¼	Lo. Av. & Pav Fy 1st 11,000	116⅜	5,000	81¼
10,000	79⅛	Louis & Nash G M 6s 5,000	115⅞	32,000	81⅛
79		L, N A & C G M, Trust Co certfs 1,000	42	Pitts & West 1st 8,000	76
Adjustment 4s 41,000	41¼	Mexican Int 1st 4s 5,000	71½	Rome, W & Og cons 1,000	116½
18,000	41⅝	10,000	71¾	St L & S F 4s 15,000	65
3,000	41¼	Mich Cent cons 7s 5,000	115	25,000	64¾
5,000	41⅜	Mo L S & W 1st Ashland Div 16,000	130½	5,000	65¼
55,000	41		128	6,000	65
15,000	40⅞	Mil & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s 10,000	114⅝	11,000	65¼
10,000	41	15,000	114½	Rio Grande West 1st 2,000	75½
10,000	41⅛	Southwest Div 1,000	117⅝	1,000	75
15,000	41¼	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 2,000	97	Phil & Read 1st pf inc. Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 2,000	44¼
1,000	41⅜	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000	81	5,000	44⅝
20,000	42	Mo, K & T 2d 1,000	58½	10,000	44½
10,000	42¼	2,000	58	10,000	44
5,000	42⅜	5,000	57½	5,000	44¼
3,000	42¼	1,000	57¾	15,000	44⅞
42		6,000	57¼	15,000	45
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 1,000	116½	5,000	57⅝	20,000	45¼
Brooklyn Elev 2d 4,000	39	Mobile & Ohio new 6s 3,000	117	23,000	45½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 7,000	105¾	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 5,000	67¾	10,000	45⅝
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s 2,000	102½	5,000	67½	10,000	45¾
Canada So 1st gtd 4,000	100¾	6,000	67¾	Quicksilver 1,000	13⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000	118½	2,000	67⅞	Quicksilver pf 1,000	12
6,000	118	Nash, C & St L 1st 10,000	130	2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 15,000	33
Ches & Ohio con 5s 12,000	108¼	N Y Cent 1st reg 20,000	119⅞	5,000	32¾
10,000	108⅜	N Y & Nor 1st 5s 10,000	119	5,000	33¼
1,000	108½	N Y, O & W refdg 4s 2,000	80½	5,000	33¾
Registered 14,000	107	13,000	80¼	5,000	34
5,000	107¼	5,000	80⅜	3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 5,000	31⅜
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 9,000	72⅜	Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented 1,000	53¼	St L & Iron Mount 2d 10,000	101½
7,000	72¼	10,000	53½	St L, Van & T H 1st 1,000	103¼
14,000	72½	10,000	53¾	So Pac of N M 1st 10,000	105
1,000	72¾	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 20,000	85¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s 15,000	90½
23,000	73	11,000	85	37,000	90
1,000	73½	19,000	85⅛	5,000	90⅜
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 1,000	101	500	85	5,000	90¼
1,000	101¼	9,000	85⅜	20,000	90⅜
Chicago & Erie 1st 4,000	110⅝	Nor Pac Term 1st 3,000	107⅛	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st 3,000	88½
Registered 1,000	107½	Ohio Riv R R gen 5s 5,000	85	2,000	89
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 2,000	104⅜	Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs 6,000	85	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000	85
Chi, Day & Iron 1st 5s 1,000	108	Oregon R & N 4s 1,000	80½	Tex & Pac 2d inc 10,000	20¼
Col, H V & T G M 6s 2,000	85	1,000	79⅞	7,000	19⅜
Col, H V & T 5s 1,000	86	Peo & Eastern 1st 8,000	75	30,000	20¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st 5,000	50¾	1,000	74½	20,000	20½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 2,000	84½	Total sales	$1,538,500	Ulster & Del 1st 5s 2,000	100
2,000	116½			Union Pac gold 5s col trust notes 17,000	100
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000	110½			Union Pac 1st, 1898, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups 15,000	102⅞
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 19,000	106¾			Union Pac ext s fd 8s 5,000	87½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000	100			U P, D & G 1st 3,000	34⅜
Erie 4s prior bonds 1,000	96			U S Cord Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 10,000	24¼
Erie 1st cons 7s 1,000	114½			W N Y & P inc 1,000	13
				Wh, L E & P Coal 5s 2,000	68

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95½	..	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	..	Nat. St. 2d pf	20	25
4s, r., 1907	105⅝	110	C., H. V. & T. pf.	48	57	New Cent. C	6	9
4s, c., 1907	120¼	120½	Com. Cable	160	172	N. Y. Central	102	102½
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111½	New. England	40	45	N. Y. & N. H.	178	180
4s, r., 1925	120½	120½	Del. & Hudson	125	125¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	12
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114¼	Den. & R. G.	11¾	12½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	73
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114¼	D. & R. G. pf.	42¼	43¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	26¾	28
Currency 6s, 1897	99½	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9	2d pf		
Currency, 6s, 1898	102¾	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..	N. Y. L. & W.	116	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105½	..	D., S. S. & A.	4½	5	Norfolk So.	65½	70
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	10¼	Nor. & West., all in. paid	10	11
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	100¼	101	Nor. & W. pf., all in. paid	15¼	16½
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	Erie & T. H.	28	32	Ohio Southern	..	5½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Erie & T. H. pf.	41	50	Ont. Mining	9	11
			Gt. Nor. pf.	119	123	Oregon R. & N.	15	24
			Homestake	35	39	Ore. R. & N. pf.	37	39
			Ill. Central	92	95	Penn. Coal	320	..
Alb. & Sus.	170	..	Iowa Central pf.	26	28	Peo. & East.	5	8
Alt. & T. H.	55	60	Joliet & Chi.	155	..	Peo., D. & E.	2	3
Am. Coal	111	125	Kan. & Mich.	5½	8	P., P. W. & C.	164	..
Am. Cotton Oil	10	12¼	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Quicksilver	1	1¾
Am. Express	100	112	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Quicksilver pf.	12	12
Am. T. & C.	85	90	Lacledе Gas.	24	25	Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Am. Tobacco pf.	101	..	Laclede G. pf.	68	72	R., W. & O.	115½	118
Ann Arbor	9	12	L. E. & W.	18	18½	St. P. & Dul.	18	21
At. & Pac.	¼	⅝	L. E. & W. pf.	70	71½	St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2	6	Long Island	46	52	St. P. & O. pf.	130	135
Boston A. L. pf.	103	105	L., N. A. & C.	¼	⅓	St. P., M. & M.	112	115
Brunswick Co.	¾	1⅛	L., N. A. & C. pf.	1	2	Sil. bull. certfs	65½	65¾
Buff., R. & P.	15	22	Keokuk & K.	30	40	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	65	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Canadian Pacific	54	55½	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	Third Avenue	168	165
Central Pacific	14½	15½	Man. Beach	5	10	U. P., D. & G.	2½	3
Chicago Stock Y.	97	100	Md. Coal pf.	45	55	U. S. Cord. pf.	10¼	11
Chi. & Alt. pf.	172	..	Mexican Central	7⅛	9	U. S. Cord. gtd.	20½	22
Chi. & E. Ill.	..	50	Minn. & St. L.	18¼	19	U. S. Leather	8¾	9¼
C. & E. Ill. pf.	95	101	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47¼	48½	Wells-F. Express.	97	100
C. & N. W. pf.	140	150	Morris & Essex	162	164	West. Union Beef.	5	7½
Cleve. & Pitts.	163	..	Nat. Lead pf.	86½	88			
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Nat. Lin. Oil	10½	14½			
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¼	6	Nat. Starch	5	7			
			Nat. St. 1st pf.	68	66			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
520.	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11⅝	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛
22,950.	Am. Sug. Refs.	110¾	112	110¾	112
60.	Am. Tobacco pf.	75¼	75¾	73¼	75¼
150.	A., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
1,330.	Chicago Gas	72	73⅛	71¾	73
2,650.	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	67¼	68	66⅞	68
13,040.	C., B. & Q.	74¾	74¾	72⅝	73⅜
12,210.	Chi., M. & St. P.	73½	74¾	73¼	74⅜
10.	C. & Northwest.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
10.	Ches. & Ohio	16	16	16	16
70.	Gen. Electric	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31⅜
1,190.	Louis. & Nash.	48½	49⅛	47⅜	49¼
1,200.	Manhattan	90⅝	92⅜	90¼	91⅝
130.	Mo. Pacific	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19⅝
100.	North. American	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100.	Nor. Pacific pf.	22	22	22	22
14,210.	P. & R., all in. pd.	25½	26½	25⅜	26⅜
10.	Southern Ry.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
190.	Tenn. C. & I.	24⅜	25⅛	24½	24⅜
60.	Union Pacific	9⅛	9⅛	9	9
40.	U. S. Leath. pf.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
10.	Wabash pf.	15	15	15	15
1,150.	West. Union	85⅞	85⅞	84⅞	85⅜
20.	Wheel. & L. E.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
71,310					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000.	A., T. & S.F. adj.	41¼	41¼	41	41
20,000.	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	58¼	58¼	58	58
10,000.	P. & R. 1st pf. in.	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝
3,000.	Southern Ry. 5s.	90¼	90¼	90	90
$53,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Belcher	.31	.28
Best & Belcher	.58	.54
Bodie Consolidated	.62	.62
Bulwer	.41	.45
Challar	*.95	*.79
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.00
Crown Point	.19	1.06
Gould & Curry	.37	.29
Hale & Norcross	1.20	.95
Mexican	.49	.41
Mono	.20	.20
Ophir	1.00	.86
Potosi	*.98	.54
Savage	.39	.40
Sierra Nevada	.46	.41
Union Consolidated	.45	.41
Utah	.04	.05
Yellow Jacket	.30	.28

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 16.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alamo	.05½	.05½
Anaconda	1.11	1.12
Argentum	.47	.47
Blue Bell	.67	.67
Consolidated	.14¼	.15
Elkton	1.32	1.36
Gibson	.57	.55½
Golden Fleece	.96	.96
Isabella	.42¼	.42¾
Jefferson	.15½	.15½
Pharmacist	.13¾	.14¼
Portland	1.29	1.29
Rosa	.13	.12½
Union	.31½	.31½
Work	.08½	.08¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 16th day of December, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$118,508,779
Gold bullion	53,083,742
Total	$171,592,521
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,966,789
Balances	*$133,625,732
Standard silver dollars	$373,870,176
Silver bullion	778,145
Total	$374,648,321
Net outstanding silver certificates	355,794,323
Balance	18,853,998
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,701,198
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	110,960,082
Total	$120,661,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	120,661,280
United States notes	79,294,054
Net outstanding currency certificates	45,795,000
Balance	33,499,064
Treasury notes of 1890	$88,294,592
National bank notes	14,517,836
Fractional silver coin	14,346,718
Fractional currency	45
Minor coin	1,095,826
Deposits in National banks	17,025,000
Bonds and interest paid	459,788
Total	$85,709,806
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,529,582
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,922,145
Disbursing officers' balances	27,634,583
Post Office Department account	2,570,513
Miscellaneous items	2,180,645
Total	$45,837,421
Balance	39,872,385
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$225,851,181

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$442,018	$6,013,346	$63,055,615
Internal revenue	358,296	7,214,151	71,736,894
Miscellaneous	13,563	1,174,852	11,280,328
Total	$813,879	$14,402,349	$146,052,839

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$303,000	$3,356,000	$52,374,754
War	400,000	2,467,000	26,081,483
Navy	160,000	1,156,000	16,102,836
Indians	136,000	620,000	5,829,012
Pensions	.....	8,050,000	66,557,773
Interest	22,000	281,000	18,581,488
Total	$1,021,000	$15,930,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

STORM INTERFERES WITH ATTENDANCE AT AUCTIONS.

The Austin Corbin Property Remains Unsold—Gov. Morton Buys a Down-Town Plot—Sales at Private Contract Reported.

Messrs. Golding & Whitehouse have sold for Loomis L. White, to A. B. Boardman, for about $85,000, the four-story dwelling 5 East Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100; also, for Mrs. A. Van Winkle, to A. G. Hyde, at about $30,000, the two-story brick stable 43 West Forty-fourth Street.

Few of the prominent real estate investors or speculators saw fit to brave the blizzardlike storm yesterday to lend their presence to the auction sales. The consequence was that when George R. Read offered as one parcel in the Real Estate Exchange the Austin Corbin property, 60.11 by 125 by 98.9 by 25 by 37.10 by 100, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, he was confronted by an attendance almost as small in number as the proverbial corporal's guard. Not more than three persons were there who could be identified as capitalists, and none of them manifested any interest in the property. One bidder had the field practically to himself. His first offer was $400,000, and his last and the final one was $447,000. To reach the latter sum he followed the plan frequently adopted by the tyro at an auction, and raised his previous bid of $445,000. The auctioneer protested, but without avail, and was forced to accept and cry the increased offer. The bidder represented the executors of the estate, and the knocking down of the property to him was supplemented by the announcement made later in the day that no sale had taken place. In the event of there having been anybody present who intended bidding in the closing stages of the auction, the action of the representative of the estate would have proved a damper, as investors are always chary about becoming interested where protection tactics are so glaringly pursued that they cannot fail to attract immediate notice.

The corner residence 425 Fifth Avenue, 44.5x70x100, was occupied by the late Mr. Corbin as his town house from the Fall of 1887 up to the day of his death, together with the adjoining private stable, 1 East Thirty-eighth Street. The property was formerly owned and occupied by James Gordon Bennett, who in the year mentioned declined Mr. Corbin's proposition to purchase house and stable, but accepted him as a tenant. Subsequently, in the latter part of 1888, Mr. Bennett decided to sell if possible, and notified his representative to communicate with his tenant and ascertain whether he was still desirous of buying. Mr. Corbin had not changed his mind, and after some preliminary negotiations a purchase price of $300,000 was agreed upon. It is incumbent on an owner to furnish the documents incidental to a sale, and the seller's attorneys were therefore directed by a cablegram to have contracts drawn and forwarded to him in Europe. It was bruited about a few weeks later that their instructions were not explicit, owing to their client's indifference to detail in business not connected with his newspaper, and that, guided by an old deed, they drew the contracts to include the adjoining four-story dwelling 427 Fifth Avenue, 16.6x55x100, of which he was also the owner.

The agreements were signed by Mr. Bennett and promptly returned and forwarded to Mr. Corbin, whose signature was then added. A deed of the property was drawn on the same lines, sent to Paris, and received the seller's signature. Its execution was acknowledged by the United States Consul General J. L. Rathbone, on Dec. 18, 1888, and the instrument reached New York in time to allow of the consummation of the sale early in the following month. Not long afterward it was said Mr. Bennett discovered, through a cessation of remittances for rent by the tenant of 427 Fifth Avenue, that through negligence he had allowed the house to be included in the sale, which was all along intended to only involve the transfer of the corner residence and stable. Mr. Corbin, like a wise man, sawed wood and said nothing, or at least nothing that would result in the careless seller regaining the smaller house. That the railroad magnate had discovered on receipt of his copy of the original contract the oversight through which he was to become a gainer of $60,000 or more has always been believed, but no evidence to that effect was ever presented. Mr. Corbin got the house, however, and is alleged to have claimed that his offer to buy at $300,000 had covered it, and was intended to cover it.

One of three sales that took place in the Trinity Building Salesroom attracted a number of investors who have long been identified with purchases in the business section of the city, but who, in this particular instance, manifested unusual apathy regarding the fate of the property presented. The latter was 108 and 112 Nassau Street, with an L, 43 Ann Street, offered by Bryan L. Kennelly, absolutely without reserve, under the direction of the executrixes of the estate of John Campbell, deceased. The bidding started at $170,000, and when $181,000 was reached the parcel was knocked down to Edward H. Landon, who subsequently stated that, in making the purchase, he had acted as attorney for Gov. Levi P. Morton. He had also endeavored to secure the property a week or two ago by an offer of $170,000 at private sale, but met with a declination from the owners. Gov. Morton acquired the adjoining "Nassau Chambers," a seven-story brick store and office building, at 114 and 116 Nassau Street, with L 45 Ann Street, about three years ago, in a trade for flat and store property at Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. He will doubtless utilize his new purchase before long by erecting an addition to the office structure that will replace the present valueless buildings on the site. The following is a list of the day's sales:

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, lot 25.11 by 100, on the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and the five-story brick tenement, 263 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, lot 25 by 100.11, to David Ogden Fowler, plaintiff in an action against James A. Tyng and others, for $80,000.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, by order of executrices, the four-story buildings, 110 and 112 Nassau Street, southeast side, 41.6 feet northeast of Ann Street, 37.9 by 83.8 by 69.2, to Ann Street, 43 by 15.1 by — by 87.2, to E. H. Landon, as representative of Gov. Levi P. Morton, for $181,000.

The same auctioneer sold, under foreclosure, the four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling, 154 West Seventy-fourth Street, lot 20 by 102.2, to the plaintiff, J. Frederic Kernochan, for $31,000.

At 59 Liberty Street, Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, at public auction, the four-story and basement Dorchester stone front dwelling, 20 by 75 by 100.5, to Ottinger Brothers, for $29,000.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Phillip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 304 West Twenty-sixth Street, 80.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 98.9, irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,151.45.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 239 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 383.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, five-story brick brownstone front dwelling house. Due on judgment, $10,865.40.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, referee, 234 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 513.4 feet east of Third Avenue, 14.8 by 26.2. Due on judgment, $1,248.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Isaac Fromme, referee, 486 Grand Street, north side, 16 feet east of Willett Street, 17 by 62, four-story and basement brick store and tenement. Due on judgment, $13,929.33.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 312 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story double brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,966.

By William W. Fogg, trustee sale, Adelaide Mills, trustee, 294, 294½, and 296 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Eldridge Street, 50 by 87.6; 294 and 294½, two two-story brick and frame tenements, with stores; 296, five-story stone front tenement, with store.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugent A. Philbin, referee, West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $6,578.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Henry F. McGown, referee, Fitch Street, (now One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street,) north side, 132.1¾ feet east of Webster Avenue, 25 by 100 by 99.8¾; three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,400.

By Richard V. Harnett, partition sale, Michael Curran, referee, 191 William Street, north side, between Spruce and Frankfort Streets, 23.4 by 56.7 by 23.1 by 58; four-story brick store, with one-story brick extension.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 37 Chrystie Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 25 by 86, by William Feinberg of 217 East Sixty-ninth Street and Joseph Polstein of 254 Henry Street, owners; Michael Bernstein, architect; cost, $24,000.

Forsyth Street, southeast corner of Hester Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 50 by 46, by Mrs. Catherina Balheimer, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, northwest corner of Melrose Avenue, for four four-story brick tenements, 22 by 66 each, by J. and M. Haffen of 652 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $42,000.

Road from William's Bridge to Westchester Dock, west side, 131 feet south from road from William's Bridge to Episcopal Church, 25.6 by 47, a two-story brick dwelling and store, by Mary Deeny, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $4,000.

Twenty-seventh Street, south side, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, alterations to an eight-story brick store and office building, by the Paran Stevens estate, owner; Julius Kastner, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 422 West Thirty-fifth Street, alterations to two four-story brick and frame tenements and store, by Edward Gleason of 32 East Twenty-sixth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 462 West Fifty-second Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement, by Thomas McEntegart of 455 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $200.

No. 235 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, alterations to a three-story brick and frame church and school kindergarten, Trustees of German Evangelical Reformed Bethany Church, 235 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owners, Louis Falk, architect, A. Lohr & Sons, builders; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, alterations to a three-story frame tenement, by Emma Gotthofer of 655 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner, Arthur Arctander, architect; cost, $1,200.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 141.10 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store, by William H. Collins of 69 Wall Street, owner, Albert E. Davis, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, alterations to a one-story frame factory and dwelling, by Samuel Garland of 751 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner, M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,500.

West Farms Road, south side, adjoining Bronx River, alterations to three one-story frame pool, refreshment rooms, and machine shop, by Emil Giese, owner, on premises, William Hallock, Jr., architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

101ST ST, s s, 15.10 ft e of Park Av, 63.9 x100.11; Julius Katzenberg to James A. Striker $54,000
115TH ST, s s, 132.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x 100.10; Susan Rubenstein to Flora Rubenstein 1
109TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; William H. Macy, Jr., and others, executors, &c., to V. Everett Macy 24,461
109TH ST, 313 East; Rachel B. Delanoy to Amelia Davis 1
109TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Abraham Cahn to same 1
SAME PROPERTY; Amelia Davis to Rachel B. Delanoy 1
103D ST, s s, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 100.11; Morris Monsky and wife to John F. Hanley 1
114TH ST, s s, 121 ft w of 8th Av, 26x 100.11; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Bessie A. Kiddle 23,500
132D ST, 241 West; Henrietta L. Robinson to Bessie S. Higgins 1
151ST ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x irregular; Max Marx and wife to Frank T. Dale 16,000
EDGECOMBE AV, s e corner of 142d St, 71.2x99.11x82.4x100.6; Frank T. Dale to Max Marx 1
138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 200; Honora McDonald to F. J. Bell 100
8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x 100; Miriam Nicholan to Furman V. Gaines 1
HIGH BRIDGE ST, n e corner of Edenwood Av, 145.9x125x190.6; also Prospect, now Decatur, Av, e s, 150 ft n of Cole St, 50x100; John Desmond to Mary C. C. Penner 1
AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 175th St, 94.8x45; the Mutual Life Insurance Company to Mark Ash 19,000
35TH ST, 447 West; George C. McDonald and others to Jennie McDonald 1
RUTGERS SLIP, n w corner of Water St, 20x61.4; T. Buchanan Winthrop and wife to Harriet R. McKim 1
99TH ST, s s, 159.10 ft e of 3d Av, 25.1x 100.11; Bertha Smith and husband to Annie Schwarz 1
PEARL ST, 137 to 141, and Beaver St, 90 and 92, s w corner; Christopher R. Robert and wife to William K. Aston. 100
FORDHAM TO WEST FARMS ROAD, s w s, Lots 95 and 96, map of South Belmont; Margaret M. Gleason to John F. Dowd 4,000
AVENUE B, w s, 23 ft n of 16th St, 20x76.6; Henry Hawerkamp and wife to Rudolph Schaefer and wife 9,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 63, e s, 66 ft n of 78th St, 21.3x87.10x21x91.4; Christopher R. Robert and wife to Celia A. Green.. 100
MOTT AV, n w corner of 150th St, 100x 100; the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society to The Mott Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church 1
GIRARD AV, e s, Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, map of Inwood; Daniel A. Jochman to Jonas Cole 1
SAME PROPERTY; William H. Reed, special guardian, to Jonas Cole 5,000
ELMWOOD PLACE, s s, 96.3 ft e of Crotona Av, 50.2x122.11x89.4x123.5; Catharine Fox to Joseph E. Butterworth .... —
CENTRE ST, West Farms, adjoining land of First Dutch Reformed Church, 80 ft to Bronx St x77.6x80x78; Siegfried Koppel to Edward Gotthelmer 1
BROADWAY, s corner of Hyatt St, 100x 85, Marble Hill; Daniel E. Seybel to Adelaide A. Yeandle 1
MARION AV, e s, Lot 129, map of Benjamin Berrian; Thomas Moore and wife to Robert A. Joyce 3,000
11TH ST, 238 West; Cornelia A. Lawrence to Catherine A. Faure 10
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 7; William G. Crempien and wife to William B. Blackwell 10
DELANCEY ST, n s, 78.3 ft e of Sheriff St, 21.9x100; Dora Leyman to Gussie Abrahams, (one-half part) 1
38TH ST, 109 West; Harris Mandelbaum and wife and others to Margaret C. Swanton 1
9TH AV, 464, and 364 West 36th St; Herman Jooesehof and wife to August Finck. 33,000
68TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.5; Peter Wagner and others to William J. Goulding 100
52D ST, s s, 317.1 ft w of 8th Av, 82.11x 100.5x74.5x—; James A. Striker and wife to Julius Katzenberg 51,250
71ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Bernard Katz and wife to Moritz Brokman 1
77TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 38x68x 20x irregular; David McClure, referee, to John H. Bradford and another, trustees .. 19,000
119TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 15x 100.10; George N. Manchester and wife to Bertha L. Hookey 10
SAME PROPERTY; Bertha L. Hookey to Charles W. Manchester 7,500
MADISON AV, w s, 41.5 ft n of 66th St, 19x80; Charles H. Stoddard to William R. Bronk 1
SAME PROPERTY; William R. Bronk and wife to Charles H. Stoddard 1
LOT 429, map of Section A, Vyse estate; John C. Sanders and wife to John M. Blauvelt 1,500
ANTHONY AV, e s, 50.3 ft s of 180th St, 25.11x100.6x25x97.4; Isabel Fawcett to John C. Sanders and wife 5,400
LOTS 61, 62, 63, map of estate of William Adee, 24th Ward; Milo J. White to William P. Rooney 540
11TH ST, 60 and 62; e s, 252.1 ft e of University Place, 42.5x94.9x42.4x94.9; Amund Johnsen and wife to Benjamin Lichtenstein 160,000
10TH ST, 442 to 446 East; Benjamin Lichtenstein and wife to Amund Johnsen.. 35,000
16TH ST, n s, 263 ft e of Avenue B, 50x 184; John F. Hanley and wife to Morris Monsky 1
20TH ST, n s, 152 ft e of 9th Av, 28x74; Lorenz Zeller, referee, to Mary B. Pritchard 2,000
29TH ST, n s, 283.8 ft w of 7th Av, 23.5x 98.9; James J. Grady, referee, to Charles P. Northrop 1,000
EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 150th St, 100x99.11; John T. Fairbairn to Marshall C. Seagrave, one-fourth part 100
SAME PROPERTY; Ellen H. Bent to Walter T. Seagrave, one-fourth part 100
104TH ST, 270.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 61.7x110.3x91.6; Charles P. Northrop to Laurence Buckley 1
150TH ST, s w corner of Edgecombe Av, 100x99.11; Darius G. Crosby to Walter Seagrave 1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary J. Lewis and another to Marshall C. Seagrave and another 10
102D ST, n s, 241.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 92x irregular; Harriet Morgan and another to George F. Johnson 1

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Hyman, to Charles Greenfeld; 51 Hester St, 3 years $1,280
GAROFALO, Vincenzo, to Maria A. Lassara; 383 East 115th St, 4 1-8 years.. 1,380
HITCHCOCK, Thomas, to John G. Brophy; n e corner of South St and Rutgers St, saloon, 5 months 480
MEISEL, Anna, executrix to Yetti Goldberg; 32 Clinton St, corner Stanton St, store; also 172 Stanton St, 5 rooms, third floor, 3 7-12 years 1,416
ROSCHLAU, George, to D. W. Rohde; 749 10th Av, 5 years, store, &c. 1,800
SIMON, Morris, and another to Ambrose W. Pendleton; 699 Columbus Av, 5 years $1,400, 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALBRO, Lewis K., and wife to Patrick H. Gilhooly; 384 Grand St; 182 to 186 Clinton St, and 13 and 15 Attorney St, 5 years, 1-7 part $3,000
ASH, Mark, to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s e corner of 175th St and Audubon Av, 1 year 10,000
SAME to Simon H. Stern; same property, 1 year 4,000
BLACKWELL, William B., to Matilda Stiefel; 7 St. Mark's Place, 3 years 27,000
SAME to William G. Crempien; same property, 1 year 2,000
BLAUVELT, John M., and wife to Henrietta M. Carter; Lot 429 of map of Section A, Vyse estate, 2 years 1,000
BINGHAM, Anna M., and Leander K. to Anna Campbell; 704 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years 20,000
BUCKMAN, Christian, and wife, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s e corner of 10th Av and 108th St, 1 year... 5,500
BUCKLEY, Lawrence, to St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church; s s of 104th St, 270.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 3,500
SAME to William R. Peters; s s of 104th St, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av; also s s of 104th St, 270.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 13,000
SAME to Trustees for Elizabeth De Witt Leonard; s s of 104th St, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 60,000
COOK, Georganna L., and John S., to Patrick H. Gilhooly; 384 Grand St, 182 to 186 Clinton St, and 13 and 15 Attorney St, 1-7 part, 1 year 13,000
COOK, Henry F., and wife to David E. Oppenheimer; n w corner of 117th St and 7th Av, 2 months 25,000
CUNNINGHAM, Margaret M., and husband to Yonkers Savings Bank; n w corner of Pell and Huguenot Sts, Lots 231 and 232, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 1 year 3,000
COLE, Jonas, to William H. Reed, guardian; e s of Girard Av, Lots 1 to 4, map of Inwood, 2 years 3,500
DERAEMES, Telephone Jerc, to Mary A. Berry; 230 ft e of 82d St, 3 years 5,000
DOWD, John F., to John J. Umpleby; s w s of Fordham to West Farms Road; Lots 95 and 96, map of South Belmont, 1 year. 2,500
EATON, Jacob K., to Patrick H. Gilhooly; 384 Grand St, 182 to 186 Clinton St, and 13 and 15 Attorney St, 1-7 part, 2 years. 1,550
GALLAGHER, William W., to William H. Simonson; s s of 70th St, 317 ft e of 1st Av, 3 months 1,000
GREEN, Celia A., to John Tallman; e s of Riverside Drive, 66 ft n of 78th St, 2 years 5,000
GOULDING, William J., to David M. Pomeret, Jr.; 10 West 68th St, Installments.. 7,500
HAWKAMP, Henry, and wife to Claus Bade; w s of Avenue B, 23 ft n of 16th St, 3 years 1,000
HIGGINS, Bessie S., to Henrietta L. Robinson; n s of 132d St, 352 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 9,000
KATZENBERG, Julius, to James A. JOHNSEN, Amund, to Benjamin Lichtenstein; 442 to 446 East 10th St, 3 years.... 20,000
Striker; s s of 52d St, 317.1 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 6,000
LEWIS, William H., and wife to Elvira K. Wetmore; 384 Grand St, 182 to 186 Clinton St, and 13 and 15 Attorney St, 1-7 part, 2 years 1,550
LAWRENCE, Constantine L., and wife to Louisa Minturn; w s of Amsterdam Av, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 3 years 50,000
MARSON, Emma A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 135 East 16th St, 5 years 10,000
SAME to same; 133 East 16th St, 5 years. 7,500
McGUIRE, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; n s of 135th St, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 7,000
MARX, Max, and wife to Joseph E. Marx; s s of 151st St, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 2-12 years 3,000
MANCHESTER, Charles W., and wife to John H. Henshaw; s s of 119th St, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years 800
MONSKY, Morris, and wife to Henry Stemme; s s of 103d St, 20 and 45 ft w of Madison Av, 4 months (two mortgages) 5,000
SAME to Frederick S. Wait; s s of 17th St, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 1 month 2,000
SAME to George Ringler & Co.; 22 East 103d St, demand 1,000
MAYER, Herman, and wife Samuel Campbell; Lot 21 and south half of Lot 22, map of part of Anthony estate, 24th Ward, 3 years 3,000
POOR, Charlotte A., and husband to Patrick H. Gilhooly, trustee; 384 Grand St, 182 to 186 Clinton St and 13 and 15 Attorney St, 1 year 1,550
RIME, Charles F., and wife to Henry Frohwitter, as trustee, &c.; 2,332 3d Av, 6 months 6,500
STEWART, Edith D., and husband to the New York Savings Bank; s w corner of 20th St and 7th Av, 1 year 6 months.... 15,000
SCHAEFER, Rudolph, and wife to Henry Kollmeyer, w s of Av B, 23 ft n of 16th St, (installments) 4,000
STODDARD, Charles H., to William L. Beadleston; 776 Madison Av, 1 year.... 5,000
SEAGRAM, Joseph E., and others to Mary J. Lewis; 150th St, s w corner of Edgecombe Av, 1 year 21,193
BEHNKE, John H.—C. H. Luedeke 340
BENTZ, Philip—G. F. Swift and another.. 357
BISHOP, Frederick, Jr.—D. E. Seybel.... 182
BOHLEN, Henry J.—J. H. Mohlman Company 348
BROWN, James J.—O. Walsh 71
CARPENTER, Albert R.—James Linton and another 785
CAVINATO, Joseph and Louis—M. Feigel and another 44
COOGAN, Matthew—G. H. Toop 685
COOPER, Charles W., and Charles E. Metzger—Louis Krouse 277
CORNELL, James H.—H. L. Cornell 34
CRYST, John—J. Steinwender and others.. 372
DECKER, John F.—The Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn 1,180
DEHARDE, Edward—G. F. Swift and another 132
DEHARDE, Annie M.—Same 132
DENISON, Henry S.—George Schard 38
EHLERS, Oscar—William H. Burgess, costs 95
FARRAR, Benjamin F.—H. Lee, costs.... 146
FLEMING, Wilfrid H.—The Electrical Engineer 94
FOLKART, David—D. B. Sickles, as receiver, &c. 6,571
FORCE, Bellmer H.—T. R. Manners..... 152
FOREST, Gabriel and Emanuel—A. Davis and another 68
FRANK, Solomon—J. Freiberg and another 205
FRANKEL, Oscar—J. M. Van Ness and others 130
GEORGE MATHER'S SONS—Clarence Lexow and others 933
GIBSON PIANO MANUFACTURING Company—Nassau National Bank 202
GOELLER, Charles, and John Reissner—Marie Lowenthal, as executrix 62
GOTTLIEB, Alter—F. Kaffeman 572
HABER, Louis—The H. B. Claflin Company 1,206
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—William J. Peck, (two judgments) 2,480
HARLEM, Samuel S. and Isaac H.—C. Meisel 146
HARTMAN, Pomeroy T.—S. Schnee and another 229
HILTON, Albert B.—W. W. Searle 789
HINCKLEY, John F.—J. Steinweader and others 304
HOENINGHAUSEN, Walter—J. W. McCulloch, (two judgments) 2,258
JENCHALIK, Joseph—George H. Munson 546
JOHN KRODER, (Incorporated.)—E. B. Clark and another 923
SAME—The Coe Brass Manufacturing Company 1,522
JOHNSTON, Joseph—Harriet Baumeister. 276
JOHNSTON, Robert A.—J. Meany, as executor 637
KAUFMAN, Bernard—Cello Svec and another 85
KELMER, S. Andrae—F. Presbrey 102
KREITZBERGER, Mary—C. Ziger 278
KIESELBACH, Henry C.—R. J. Dyatt and another 4,025
LANCHANTIN, William E.—R. A. Stewart 177
LAW, Richard S., or Robert S.—W. B. Walkup 1,050
LEWIN, Catherine C.—J. D. Fowler and another 77
McKINNEY, Daniel A., H. E. Hartwell, and Margaret A. Smith—James H. Park and others 856
McKINNEY, George T.—Charles Pfister... 2,554
SAME—Same 677
MERCURY PRINTING COMPANY—A. Carlson 24
NEWMAN, William M.—Sara Curran..... 90
NEVE, Caroline—F. Koch 263
NORTHRUP, William J., and Michael Reilly—G. S. Baxter and others 1,458
OETGEN, Herman, and Frederick Rumeske—The National Cash Register Company 324
PALMER, Robert, and Adolph Zadig—L. Straus and others 379
PASERO, Henry—William A. Gordon..... 24
PECK, Charles P. B.—C. E. Rhinelander.. 35
RAMER, John I.—P. Omverkerk and another 112
REINHARD, Aaron—L. Metzger and others 299
RESTEL, Joseph—L. B. Lynch 135
ROWE, Thomas—D. Lindenborn 43
ROBERTSON, Lawrence A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 357
SCHMEDES, August—G. Gennerich and another 214
SMITH, Charles J.—W. J. McCullough and another 47
STREETER, William H.—Rider Engine Company 29
STEVENS, Joseph B.—J. A. Vega..... 322
STEINFELD, David—S. Wolf..... 241
STROHALM, Charles—H. L. Cohn..... 79

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDRES, Valentine, and wife to Herman Morhard, Georgo, to Frederick Dietz.. $3,000
CRAWFORD, George, to Frederick Dietz.. 5,755
DOWD, James, to Jacob H. Semel..... 20,082
GODWARD, George E., to George E. Godward 1
GILHOOLY, Patrick H., to Sophie S. Shea 1,550
HORN, Emma E., and another, executors of Pauline Ettlinger, to The Hudson River Bank, (two assignments) 21,000
HOPPIN, Louise T., and another, executors of Augustus Hoppin, to Harriet D. Jacob, 3 assignments 3
SAME to Louise C. Hoppin 1
LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee to Charles H. Reed, trustee of Leopold Friedman..... 22,000
MILNE, Harriet E., to Mary L. Shea..... 3,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. 12,000
RICHARDS, James, and another, executors, &c., to Edward C. Richards, to Anna B. Cummings 2,000
SAME to James Richards, trustee for Pierre C. Richards 1,339
STURZENEGGER, Edmund, to Donat A. Fritsch 6,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank, (two assignments) 17,500
SCHELL, Edward P., and others, executors, &c., of Josephine I. Peyton to Edward P. Schell and others, as trustees of same 4,071

Lis Pendens.

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 100 ft s of Broome St, 25x 100; Maurice Levy against Meyer Rabiner and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
33D ST, s s, 395 ft w of 7th Av, 15x75; Robert C. Sands against John H. McGinn and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 187.10 ft n of 145th St, 21x100; James Wood against William V. O'Callaghan and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
4TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Avenue B, 50x216 to Third St x50x216; Dietrich Behrens against Mary Dauer and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

1ST AV, 188; Henry Engesser against John Ehrlich, owner and contractor; Charles Bahrult, contractor $340
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of Alden Place, 54x100; William Clarke against Catharine E. Hart, owner; Peter Hart, contractor. 158
178TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Washington Av, 20x100; the Henry Huber Company against Maria L. Field, owner; McEarly and Farnam, contractors 111
54TH ST, 12 and 14 West; Bendit, Drey & Co. against Walker & Lawson, owners; George A. Schastey & Sons' Manufacturing Company, contractor 616
MAIN ST, n s, 50 ft n of Silver St, 15x 100; Elbert D. Howes against Isaac London, owner; Darling & Dingee, contractors 56
67TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 25x 100; Hepe, Koven & Co. against James McLaughlin, owner; Hans Reinhardt and E. F. Beglin, contractors 83
74TH ST, 328 West; Bendit, Drey & Co. against —— Adams, owner; George A. Schastey & Son's Manufacturing Company, contractor 132
187TH ST, 25 to 31 West; Michael Nesbitt against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor 397
8TH AV, w s, 2,288, 25x— to St. Nicholas Av; Daniel Deviney against John Langley, as contractor 45
MELROSE AV, w s, whole front from 155th to 156th St, 200x50; Sarah Piser against Michael Reilly, owner and contractor 192
Orders, Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 81st St, 63x80; John L. C. Graves on the Metropolitan Improvement Company to J. & T. Charlton 508

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—HARRY FREUDENBURGH.—Maurice Blumenthal has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Harry B. Freudenburgh on the application of Dickson & Stewart.

—HENRI HUNKEN.—Edward C. Heydecker has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry Hunken, grocer, formerly at Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, on the application of E. C. Hazard & Co.

—MEYER & JACOBS.—Meyer & Jacobs, manufacturers of cloaks, at 140 Spring Street, who became embarrassed two weeks ago, have compromised with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, and have resumed business in their own name.

—FREDERICK BATJER.—Adolph Wagner has obtained an attachment for $103 against Frederick Batjer, grocer, formerly of 2,201 Eighth Avenue, for interest due on a chattel mortgage and money loaned. Mr. Wagner sold the store to Mr. Batjer in October, 1893, and the latter secured payment by giving him a chattel mortgage for $2,150. The principal was paid in installments, but not the interest. Mr. Batjer sold out the store in July last, and went to his home in Germany to reside and it has since been learned that he is now a soldier in the Germany Army.

—FREDERICK SCHIERENBECK.—Frank J. Nealis has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frederick Schierenbeck, bottler of mineral waters, of 403 East Seventy-sixth Street, on the application of Henry M. Brede. Mr. Schierenbeck was in the soda water business for ten years, and sold the business, which he valued at $14,000, to the F. Schierenbeck Bottling Company, but received no cash at all. He was to receive $1,800 a year as President of the company, but all he got was $30 during the existence of the company.

—D. & M. WEIL.—D. & M. Weil, manufacturers of furs, at 191 Mercer Street, have given a bill of sale to Herman Levy, to secure him for loans made to the firm. The bill of sale has not been recorded, and the consideration is unknown. Creditors estimate the liabilities at $60,000, of which $38,000 is due for merchandise in this country and in Europe, and the balance is for borrowed money. The partners are David and Moritz Weil. They have been in this line of business since 1887, and were previously in the jewelry business for ten years.

—GREATER NEW YORK LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—Judgments aggregating $7,376 were entered yesterday against the Greater New York Land and Improvement Company of 26½ East Forty-second Street in favor of Thomas S. Ryder for $4,823 on fifteen notes, James T. Morris $1,475, and Simon Van Winkle $1,078, the last on two notes of the company. Dr. Ryder was President, Mr. Morris Secretary, and Mr. Van Winkle Treasurer. The company was incorporated on May, 25, 1894, with a capital stock of $50,000, purchased forty acres of land at White Plains, N. Y., and has since been selling the land in lots.

—WARREN, JENKS & MCNEELY.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Arthur Ingraham receiver of the assets of Warren, Jenks & McNeely, railroad contractors of this city, in a suit brought by Henry M. Warren and Arthur E. Jenks against their partner, Thomas C. McNeely, for the dissolution of the copartnership. The firm was formed on Sept. 15, 1894, to construct the railroad of the Hendersonville and Brevard Railway, Telegraph and Telephone Company between Hendersonville and Brevard, N. C., and Messrs. Warren and Jenks claim they furnished all the capital for the undertaking. The firm received as compensation for building the road $150,000 bonds and $127,000 stock of the company. These are the entire assets of the firm now, but $131,000 of the bonds is pledged for debts incurred in building the road, $19,000 bonds and $126,000 stock are in the hands of the Central Trust Company for account of the firm, and $1,000 stock is in the hands of the firm. Creditors are clamorous for their money, and some of them in North Carolina, whose claims aggregate $45,000, have secured judgment which, they say, is a prior lien on the railroad property to the mortgage securing the bonds of the firm, and unless paid by Jan. 1 next the property will be sold to pay the judgment, which would wipe out the value of bonds and stock, which are the only assets of the firm. Messrs. Warren and Jenks have found a purchaser for the stocks and bonds for enough to pay all the creditors and partially pay Messrs. Warren and Jenks the amount due them; but Mr. McNeely will not agree to the sale. He claims to have disposed of his interest in the firm more than a year ago as collateral security for his debts.

Out of Town.

—HENRY C. KIESSLBACH.—Judgment was obtained here yesterday against Henry C. Kiesselbach, dealer in wall paper and paints, in Brooklyn, for $4,025, in favor of William Campbell & Co., on nine notes given for wall paper.

—W. S. ELLIOTT MARSHALL.—The Sheriff has received an attachment from White Plains, N. Y., against William S. Elliott Marshall, otherwise known as Elliott Marshall of Leavenworth, Kan., for $2,311, in favor of Charles M. Easterday. It was served on the executor of the estate of Levin M. Marshall, to attach the defendant's interest in that estate.

—MICHIGAN MASONIC LIFE ASSOCIATION.—Charles W. Calkins was yesterday appointed receiver of the Michigan Masonic Life Association of Grand Rapids. This action was prayed for by the Directors of the association some